FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

TREATY ON MASS MEDIA NEEDED TO HALT WEST'S SUBVERSION

LD202346Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--"Human intellect has created mass information media not for kindling hatred, not for building up tensions and not for ideological acts of sabotage, but so that they should serve the cause of peace and mutual understanding of peoples," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] notes. In an article on the question of dissemination and exchange of information, the weekly writes: "Is it possible to draw up such generally acceptable standards, principles of international information activity that would take into account the interests of states with different social systems, guarantee the use of mass information media for peace, deepening detente and mutual understanding, and not hatred among nations?"

"An overwhelming majority of states believe that it is not only possible, but also necessary. And necessary precisely now that restructuring is under way of the whole complex of international relations along the lines of peaceful coexistence and international detente." The NEW TIMES notes that the Soviet Union is consistently pursuing the line so that at talks in international organizations were developed step by step and coordinated just principles meeting the requirements of peaceful coexistence and documents outlining the content and form of information exchanges.

The weekly stresses that exceptionally important work has been done in this respect at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and recalls that at the Belgrade meeting the delegations of the socialist countries tabled proposals on broadening cooperation between news agencies, on preventing propaganda of militarism, racialism, putting an end to psychological warfare practices, on enhancing the responsibility of newsmen and information media for the objectiveness of their news coverage.

"Regrettably, all of these proposals have been rejected by representatives of the NATO member countries. Moreover, the U.S. delegation openly took under its protection the actions of such subversive radio stations as Liberty and Free Europe, which were specially created for acts of sabotage against striving of the United States to preserve a free hand for further propaganda falsifications, for ideological subversive activity."

The NEW TIMES goes on to write that UNESCO is now discussing an important document--a draft declaration on basic principles of use of mass information media for strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, for combatting war propaganda, racialism and apartheid. The initiative of the draft was put forward by the socialist states, and it was practically drawn up by experts of many countries. It must be believed that the debate to be held late in October in Paris at the next session of the UNESCO General Conference on this issue will be useful and will end in the adoption of a declaration, the weekly writes in conclusion.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY FACING 'PARTICULARLY CRUCIAL TASKS'

LD201207Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[V. Levonov article: "United Nations" Responsible Tasks"]

[Text] The regular 33d UN General Assembly session opens 19 September in New York. Over the next 3 months the representatives of almost 150 states will examine a wide range of urgent problems of contemporary world politics.

The session is being held in a complex international situation. The substantial shifts achieved in the last few years, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in the improvement of the world's political climate process have evoked the undisguised resentment of the opponents of international cooperation and particularly of militarist Western circles and the present Peking leadership. They are attempting to reverse the development of international relations, to create instability and to start a new round of the arms race.

Thus, the General Assembly session is confronted with particularly crucial tasks. It will have discharged its duty if its work is concentrated on precisely those issues that are directly connected with the main task of the United Nations--the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of the regulation of international problems by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The cornerstone of contemporary world politics is the problem of disarmament. "There is no problem more burning and no task more important than ending the arms race and switching to real steps for disarmament," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament once again cogently confirmed the fact that the solution of many key international issues depends to a considerable extent on the possibility of reaching agreements on disarmament. Disarmament issues must also be at the center of the attention of the 33d General Assembly session.

Striving to reach specific accords in this area, the Soviet Union recently put forward a new peace initiative, proposing that an international convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of the nonnuclear states be considered at the session.

This is now served by the 1968 UN Security Council resolution, which enshrines guarantees by three nuclear powers--the USSR, the United States and Britain--for the nonnuclear countries that signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Taking into account the wishes of many nonnuclear states for additional measures to strengthen their security and to further c onsolidate the international legal guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them, the Soviet Union declared at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states that renounce their production and acquisition and the deployment of such weapons on their territory.

It is perfectly clear that the most complete and effective solution of the question of protecting the nonnuclear countries form the threat of nuclear weapons could be the adoption of coordinated guarantees by the nuclear states--something that would be aided by the conclusion of an international convention by the nuclear states that are prepared to guarantee the security of nonnuclear countries and by the interested nonnuclear countries that renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory.

The question of the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states that do not do not presently have any is also highly urgent. Properly speaking, it is a question of insuring that these weapons are not deployed in the future on the territories of the states that do not now have either emplaced nuclear weapons or stockpiles of nuclear warheads, bombs, shells and mines.

In the document "On Practical Ways To End the Arms Race," the Soviet Union stated its readiness to assume a corresponding commitment and urged all the other nuclear powers to do this. The session must express its influential opinion on this issue.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly advocated talks on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles of them until they are totally eliminated. This idea was supported at the special session on disarmament. The ball is now in the court of the other nuclear states. These talks, in which, of course, certain nonnuclear countries could also participate, must begin without delay. The General Assembly could make a contribution to the practical implementation of this proposal.

An important step toward limiting the nuclear arms race will be the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union has always advocated the prohibition of these tests. It has taken many steps to achieve an effective solution to this question. This problem will also be the subject of broad debate at the upcoming session; Its results must contribute to the speediest completion of the talks now being held between the USSR, the United States and Britain on a treaty for the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The session will also examine other disarmament issues. The peace-loving peoples expect international action to prevent the emergence and deployment of neutron weapons.

In the face of intensifying intrigues by the opponents of detente General Assembly confirmation of the necessity of implementing the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations and the acceleration of work on finalizing a corresponding world treaty submitted by the Soviet Union in 1976, would be particularly important.

To counteract the futile separate experiments in the Near East and the behind-the-scenes maneuvers of NATO circles over Cyprus, the General Assembly must once again resolutely and clearly advocate an all-embracing Near East settlement through the collective efforts of all the interested parties within the framework of the Geneva peace conference, and the solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of insuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The United Nations' is playing an increasing role in assisting the peoples struggle to eliminate the last vestiges of racism and colonialism still defiling our world. It must be assumed that the session will make a principled assessment of the imperialist interference in Africa's affairs and Peking's complicity in this interference. The interests of peace and progress on the African Continent demand the immediate termination of this interference in African countries' affairs and respect for their right to free and independent existence and to maintain equal relations with all states, in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

The assembly's duty is to demand the transfer of all power to the Zimbabwe people through their Patriotic Front, the withdrawal of the South African Armed Forces from Namibia and the granting of genuine independence to that country's people through the transfer of full power to their sole representative--the South West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO]--and the elimination of the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa. The question of the Pacific Islands Trust Territory (Micronesia) is a component part of the problem of decolonization. The U.S. desire to solve this problem unilaterally by dismembering and effectively annexing Micronesia is manifestly at variance with the UN Charter and decisions.

Angry condemnation of the crimes perpetrated by the Chilean fascist junta and also of the mass violation of human rights and freedoms, which create a threat to peace and security, must ring out with new force from the UN rostrum. The Soviet Union actively supports the UN measures to promote international cooperation aimed at encouraging and developing respect for human rights and fundamental freedom in accordance with the UN Charter. [paragraph continues]

Together with all peace-loving countries it will continue to oppose the utilization of the United Nations as a screen for attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the United Nations' economic activity and resolutely supports the struggle of the nonalined and developing countries to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. It advocates the adoption, at international level, of recommendations that would contribute to coordinated measures to eradicate protectionism and discrimination in international trade, to eliminate the negative consequences of the activity of transnational corporations and to curb inflation and on other issues.

Of course, it is not easy to solve all the problems facing the United Nations. But it is necessary and possible to solve them. The Soviet Union invariably strives to insure that the questions discussed at General Assembly sessions are solved in the interests of peace, cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES IAEA SESSION IN VIENNA

LD201550Y Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 20, TASS--The 22nd session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is continuing in session in the Austrian capital. Director General of the agency S. Eklund pointed to the great significance of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, noting that already more than 100 states have acceded to it. He noted that most of the developing countries strive to get access to modern nuclear technology for the utilization of atomic energy in their economy.

Head of the Soviet delegation, Vice Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Ivan Morozov stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's proposals in the field of limitation of arms, in particular of the USSR's new peace initiative on concluding an international convention on strengthening security guarantees of non-nuclear states. The implementation of the proposal would be of tremendous significance for limiting the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons.

The 22nd session of the IAEA General Conference, the Soviet representative said, is being held in a year marked by great international activity, which is directed at resolving one of the major problems of the present--lessening the danger of war, limiting the growth of arms, disarmament.

Steadfastly following its principled line in the field of disarmament, the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to make progress at the current talks on the questions of limitation of the arms race and on disarmament, is coming out with constructive proposals for curbing the weapons race, particularly of nuclear weapons, for passing over to measures of real disarmament. These aims are served by the proposals, with which the USSR came out at the recent special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Soviet representative declared for a further stepping up of IAEA activity directed at strengthening the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and spoke about the USSR's achievements in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

IMPERIALIST STATES GUILTY OF 'TECHNOLOGICAL COLONIALISM'

LD200936Y Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--"Imperialist states have again found themselves in the dock--now for the so-called 'technological colonialism', i.e. for the use of the accomplishments of scientific-technical revolution for the expansion and intensification of exploitation of developing countries", Anatoliy Atroshenko writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the results of the Buenos Aires U.N. conference on technical cooperation between developing countries.

The participants in the conference accused the United States and other industrial capitalist countries of selling developing countries patents, licenses, technical documentation on fettering terms, which makes bigger these countries' economic dependence upon imperialism.

One more form of imperialist plunder, which has been sternly denounced, is the "brain drain" from developing countries, the commentator points out.

In this situation, the developing states have decided to take urgent joint measures to lessen the fetters of "technological colonialism", envigorating mutual technical cooperation both on the bilateral and regional foundation and within the U.N. framework, the author points out.

The participants in the conference supported the USSR's proposal that in the future the states, members of the U.N. Security Council, should annually allocate money for the developing countries' fund through reduction of their expenditures on armaments. This could promote progress of developing states and stronger world peace.

USSR PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE AT INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE

LD152016Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The convention adopted by the Vienna UN conference on state continuity in law as applied to treaties is an important contribution to the progressive development of international law. It makes the establishment of young independent states considerably easier and at the same time serves the cause of preserving the stability of international treaty obligations, writes Igor Melnikov in PRAVDA today.

The convention confirms the "tabula rasa" principle, signifying the release of young independent states born in the process of decolonization from ensnaring treaties in which they are routinely "enmeshed" by the former ruling countries.

A major success of the Vienna conference, the commentary says, was the confirmation by its participants of the principle of the immutability of existing borders and also territorial regimes established by treaty. The provision entrenched in the convention on the illegality of setting up foreign military bases on other's territories is called upon to play an exceptionally important part in strengthening the peace and security of the peoples.

"The principled, consistent positions taken in the course of the discussion by the delegations of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community greatly facilitated the success of the conference. The young independent states see these countries as their trusty allies," the commentator stresses.

REPORTED THAW IN BILATERAL RELATIONS DEPENDS ON U.S.

LD210418Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to the American magazine NEWSWEEK, there are signs of a thaw in relations with the Soviet Union. The magazine notes that since the new administration came to the White House, there have been many disturbing ups and downs in relations. The most important indicator of a new thaw, it believes, is the state of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The magazine stresses the importance of the consultations the chief American delegate Paul Warnke held recently in Moscow. The New York TIMES, for its part, says that Mr Warnke's talks should pave the way for official talks between the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and United States Secretary of State Vance. Now more about Soviet-American relations from Vitaliy Kobysh of the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA:

The American press sees the same hopeful signs in President Brezhnev's conversation with Senator Edward Kennedy. President Brezhnev analyzed the present unsatisfactory state of relations with the United States and reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to work for constructive and stable relations. He said it was essential that both sides observe the principles of equality, mutual advantage and no interference in each other's internal affairs. He particularly stressed the importance of joint action to achieve practical results at the negotiations to stop the arms race and first of all to speed an agreement limiting strategic arms.

Another sign of a thaw, according to the American press, is President Carter's action in permitting Dresser Industries to export drilling equipment to the Soviet Union, thereby rescinding an earlier ruling. The New York TIMES says that both American leaders and Soviet diplomats believe that if the new atmosphere helps to solve the more essential practical problems of completing the SALT talks and putting American-Soviet trade on a more normal foundation there will be a chance to adjust certain conflicts that are less important but attract much attention.

Mere signs of a thaw may not be the most reliable basis for optimism. But fairly large circles in the United States understand the abnormality of the present state of relations with the Soviet Union and realize it is not in the interests of either country and does not strengthen world peace. So they eagerly look for the slightest symptoms of better relations. They would like to believe the worst is over and that now it is time to resume a dialog without being swayed by interests of the moment, but rather keeping in mind the same time the opponents of less tension have become more active.

James Schlesinger, former defense secretary and CIA director, and now energy chief, is making more than his usual number of statements. Senator Henry Jackson warns that the Senate will not ratify any SALT agreement. The former member of the National Security Council, Samuel Huntington, urges that trade be used to pressure the Soviet Union. And the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT cautions that despite the unexpected thaw, detente should not be expected to return firmly to its former groove. Whether it does or not depends on the United States. The Soviet Union is doing all it can to further the relaxation of tension. It was not the Soviet Union that made relations with the United States take a turn for the worse. In fact the Soviet Union showed the utmost restraint when Washington suddenly changed its policy.

The Soviet Union's policy has not changed. Talking to Senator Edward Kennedy, President Brezhnev said he believed it was in the interests of both nations and would promote less tension and more stable peace throughout the world if relations between the Soviet Union and the United States were brought back to normal and more efforts were made to improve them. If this policy of the Soviet Union meets with understanding in the top echelons of American Government and concrete action follows, then a thaw will indeed set in.

PENTAGON EFFORTS FOR FIRST STRIKE CAPABILITY CAUSE 'ALARM'

LD2014277 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[L. Semeyko article "based on foreign press material": "The Pentagon's Secret Scheme"]

[Text] U.S. military doctrine, which stems from the decisive role of nuclear weapons in modern warfare, provides for the further improvement of nuclear weapons and the development of concepts for their use. As the practice of building strategic nuclear forces, especially in recent years, and the overall direction of U.S. military political thinking shows, Washington is doing all it can, given the new correlation of world forces, to insure the methods of utilizing nuclear potential that will enable the United States to achieve its foreign policy objectives and at the same time survive the conflagration of a nuclear war.

The strategic concept of a "first (disarming) strike" is considered the most promising of these methods. This is evidenced by many facts, despite attempts by the U.S. leadership to completely dissociate itself from this concept. After all, we are talking about extremely dangerous strategic schemes that jeopardize world peace. This concept envisages the creation and implementation of a potential for the "complete or almost complete" destruction of the nuclear might of the Soviet Union through a sudden massive strike. People in Washington are aware that candid acknowledgement of these objectives would place the United States in a difficult and extremely disadvantageous political position. Therefore, official U.S. documents refer to a strategic concept, not of a first, but of a "second (retaliatory) strike," and the creation of a nuclear potential solely "for retaliatory action."

But throughout the postwar period the gamble on a "first strike" that would deprive the adversary of the ability to put up effective resistance has remained valid. Speeches by top U.S. politicians and military figures have repeatedly, albeit extremely cautiously, pointed to a readiness to be the first to make unrestricted use of nuclear weapons in a situation "threatening the security of the United States."

How far certain U.S. militarist circles have gone in this dangerous direction is indicated, for example, by a collection of articles published quite recently by the New York publishing house New World Review Publications. "Under powerful pressure from the military-industrial complex, which is disseminating fairy-tales about the Soviet 'desire for world domination' and about 'a mighty arms buildup' in the USSR," the author of one of the articles, (M. Bechtel), notes: "The United States is intensively building up its own military potential, returning to a cold war policy and placing new emphasis on the strategy of a first crushing strike."

At the same time, the U.S. leadership is aware not only of the political sensitivity but also of the technical complexity of implementing the "first strike" concept. According to the calculations of most U.S. military experts, it is exceptionally difficult to use a surprise strike to disarm a potential adversary who has strategic nuclear weapons on the ground, at sea and in the air. Moreover, it is impossible to do so given the present correlation of forces. In their opinion, not only carefully developed strategic plans, but also an advantageous quantitative, and above all, qualitative correlation of strategic nuclear forces is essential to the success of these schemes. However, according to Pentagon assessments, throughout the postwar period the necessary military-technical and strategic conditions have been absent, despite the desire to insure such conditions. Thus, in the mid-sixties, U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara declared that the United States would not be able to destroy the USSR's nuclear forces even if America were to double or triple its strategic weapons.

The U.S. military-political leadership admits that even now, despite their tremendous nuclear might, neither side foresees the potential for a successful "first strike." As they say in the United States, a "nuclear deadlock" exists, whereby a nuclear strike is impossible without the risk of incurring a devastating retaliatory strike. The Pentagon would like to end this deadlock by creating a situation in which the political will to deliver a "first strike" would be combined with military-technical and strategic readiness.

The seventies have given fresh impetus to the development of this approach. On the one hand, an approximate strategic balance between the sides now exists. This has made the task of strategically disarming the Soviet Union with a sudden strike even more difficult. Moreover, international detente and the SALT talks connected with it are additional obstacles to the Pentagon's adventurist schemes. On the other hand, Washington has no desire to remain merely equal in nuclear potential to any other power. Hence the attempts to disrupt the strategic balance--to acquire the ability not only to destroy the Soviet Union's industrial potential but also to deprive it of the opportunity to deliver an effective retaliatory nuclear strike.

These schemes began to seem even more feasible to the Pentagon's strategists because the contemporary state and prospect for the development of military technology make it possible, in their opinion, to create the means for a disarming "first strike." They believe that highly accurate and sufficiently powerful missile warheads, capable of knocking out any Soviet missile silo, are essential. It is also important to strive, they declare, to insure that U.S. strategic defense forces--antisubmarine, ABM and antiaircraft--are capable of destroying the vast majority of Soviet nuclear armed submarines and aircraft, and of "knocking out" in flight those ICBM's that have survived a U.S. "first strike." In turn, it is believed that the degree of invulnerability of U.S. strategic forces must be raised to the maximum. Ultimately, combining the efforts of U.S. strategic offensive and defensive forces with the latest scientific and technical achievements must, they say, guarantee not only the "assured destruction" of a potential adversary but also the survival of the United States itself.

This, in general, is the extremely dangerous scheme of the Pentagon planners, who are seeking to insure the unrestricted, surprise use of the accumulated nuclear potential.

In recent years, there has been active preparation of elements in this scheme. As the U.S. press confirms, the main part of the U.S. strategic nuclear might is now aimed at Soviet military targets. A system has been introduced for rapidly retargeting ICBM's. The development of U.S. strategic forces, the Western press points out, is obviously veering in the direction of a "first strike," thanks to the increase in their capability to destroy an opponent's small fortified military installations, and thanks to efforts to enhance their own invulnerability. The Pentagon strategists, headed by General D. Jones, the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have now focused their attention on accelerating the development of the new and allegedly invulnerable MX mobile missile. By all accounts, its purpose is not so much to enhance the invulnerability of the entire ground-based component of the U.S. strategic forces, as to intensify the potential for a "disarming strike", thanks to the MIRVing of this missile with 14,200-kiloton highly-accurate warheads. In the final analysis the Trident-2 nuclear submarine is being created for the same purpose. The MK-12A warhead, with its enhanced destructive capability, has been developed and is intended for use with the bulk of the modern ground-based strategic missiles. All these and other measures are links in a single chain.

The Pentagon is trying to present the creation of a "first strike" potential as a "defensive" measure. Attempts are being made to prove that highly-accurate warheads are only needed for a "limited strategic war" or a "retaliatory" strike to reduce U.S. losses in subsequent nuclear strikes.

Such "proofs" are so unconvincing that they give rise to serious doubts even among many U.S. military experts. The creation of thousands of high-accuracy destructive weapons is undoubtedly not a way of limiting the scale of a nuclear war, nor is it a means of reducing losses. (Deh. Kekhan), the well-known U.S. expert on strategic problems, correctly observes that the Soviet Union is right not to trust the Pentagon's assertions about a "retaliatory strike" because, by insuring the high accuracy of its missiles, the United States gains the ability to use them in a "first strike."

Washington is going even further and spreading false assertions that all these dangerous measures are merely a response to the "Soviet threat." They allege that the... Soviet Union is aiming at a "first strike."

The ill-intentioned nature of such fabrications is obvious. The Soviet Union has never intended and does not intend to unleash a nuclear war. The peace-loving nature of its foreign policy is known to the whole world. Allusions to the threat of a "first strike" by the USSR are attempts to shift the blame to the innocent party. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared, "the assertions that the Soviet Union is going further than is necessary for defense and desires arms superiority in order to deliver a 'first strike' are absurd and totally unfounded.... Our efforts are aimed at insuring that matters do not reach the stage of a first, let alone a second strike and that there may be no nuclear war at all."

The U.S. "first strike" concept cannot fail to cause alarm and wariness among all those who are concerned about the destiny of peace. The concept is being sharply criticized in the United States itself. The implementation of this concept in building the U.S. strategic forces not only requires spending more and more billions, but it also jeopardizes the strategic balance, increases tension and makes the solution of the already complicated problems of strategic arms limitation and reduction more difficult. The implementation of this concept in a crisis in the illusory hope that the Soviet Union will be disarmed, as noted in sober-minded U.S. political and scientific circles, could, in the final analysis, lead to the annihilation of the United States, because the USSR would be forced to take effective countermeasures. The production of high-accuracy "first strike" warheads, U.S. Senator A. Cranston emphasizes, "will be a serious threat not only to the Soviet Union but also to our own national security." It is impossible not to agree with this.

The USSR Armed Forces are keeping a vigilant eye on the intrigues and military preparations of the imperialist aggressors. They see it as their duty to continue tirelessly to strengthen the defensive capability of their motherland and to be constantly alert.

U.S. SCIENTISTS OPPOSE PLAN FOR MORE MX MISSILE SILOS

LD211032Y Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 21, TASS--The Federation of American Scientists sharply denounced the plans of the American military to considerably increase the number of launching silos for the latest mobile ballistic missiles MX system. This authoritative public organization unites over 7,000 representatives of the U.S. world of science.

The statement, issued by the federation's National Council, says that the programme could essentially complicate the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and considerably increase the risk of a nuclear conflict.

CHINA

PRC AID 'INSTRUMENT OF GREAT POWER DIKTAT, HEGEMONISM'

LD2010412 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[M. Nepesov article: "Diktat in the Guise of 'Aid'"]

[Text] "If we made a mistake, it was that we gave them too much." The rare cynicism of this statement by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, lies in the fact that it refers to the heroic Vietnamese people. It turns out that in the terrible years of imperialist aggression in Vietnam, when houses, factories and schools were crumbling under enemy bombs and napalm was maiming people, Peking was counting up every yuan sent as aid to the wounded country. They calculated, and were distressed that they had to "give them too much."

It is also known that in 1966 China sharply cut--almost halved--supplies of rice to Cuba. One reason for this step was the need to give aid to Vietnam. By this reference to Vietnam Peking was trying to hide the true essence of its decision. The fact is that revolutionary Cuba refused to follow in the wake of the Peking leadership's anti-Soviet policy. Peking then decided to "punish" the recalcitrant country by cutting rice supplies. And in order to cause even greater damage to Cuba's economy, the Chinese side refused to buy the previously agreed quantity of Cuban sugar. This act of "retribution" was carried out at a very difficult time for Cuba, when American imperialism was carrying out an economic blockade of the island. Thus even then Peking was in practical collusion with imperialism.

In response to these Chinese actions, Fidel Castro stated: "We can never object to this, particularly if they (the Peking leaders--M.N.) refer to Vietnam. For we are ready to give the Vietnamese people not only sugar, but our blood...."

Peking's double-dealing was all the more obvious because at the same time the Chinese leadership was doing everything to hinder the transportation across its territory of civilian and military cargoes for the fighting Vietnamese people.

But then the war ended. Unified Vietnam at last took a deep breath of the fresh air of freedom, still heavy with the smell of fires. Millions of Vietnamese in the north and south of the country, irrespective of nationality, including Vietnamese citizens of Chinese extraction, embarked on the restoration of their motherland, where more than 60 nations and nationalities live.

But apparently this did not suit the present Peking leadership. The Maoists saw a free and strong independent Vietnam as a serious obstacle on the party of carrying out their expansionist designs in Southeast Asia. Then the Chinese leaders stopped giving Vietnam economic aid and recalled Chinese technical and other specialists. To justify this action rumors were spread in Peking about "persecution and victimization" allegedly taking place in Vietnam against persons of Chinese nationality--the Hoachiao. This falsification was repeatedly rejected by Vietnamese of Chinese nationality themselves--enterprise leaders, engineers, workers, doctors and workers in science and culture. The true meaning of the provocative campaign launched against Vietnam by Peking was revealed by the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN. It wrote that the Chinese authorities have completely halted aid to Vietnam purely because Vietnam is unwilling to be drawn into their orbit and "stubbornly acts in its own way."

Vietnam is the clearest, but by no means the only example of Peking's use of economic aid as an instrument of great power diktat and hegemony. The Chinese leaders use this instrument every time the policy of this or that country ceases, in their opinion, to accord with Peking's interests.

During the "Cultural Revolution" Chinese diplomacy tried hard to establish Mao's ideas in several continguous Asian countries, using the Hoachiao living there for this purpose. They were particularly assiduous in Burma. In response to the Burmese Government's just actions in implementing its sovereign rights, Peking applied economic sanctions. Aid formerly promised was completely halted and all Chinese specialists were recalled from the country.

Peking recently applied the same method with respect to Albania. As soon as that country's press organs criticized a number of Maoist "theories" of the modern world and also declared their support for the must cause of the Vietnamese people, China ceased to give economic aid to Albania and recalled its specialists.

A letter from the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and the Albanian Council of Ministers gave the following assessment of Peking's actions. The PRC leadership, "considering itself to be an infallible genius, has proven that it knows no other path than that of diktat, foisting its viewpoints on other countries, especially small ones." This conclusion is confirmed by Peking's selfish attitude both in its aid to many developing countries and in economic cooperation with them in the broader plane. It may be said without exaggeration that there are few remaining developing countries which have not experienced for themselves the true worth of contacts with Peking in the economic sphere. Thus, according to the Western press, for the period from 1956 through 1973 Peking adopted a commitment to grant technical aid to developing countries worth $2.3 billion. Peking has not yet fulfilled half that sum. As a result, of over 350 projects which were planned, only just over 90 have been constructed at present. Thus, for instance, a textiles factory in Sri Lanka was commissioned...18 years after an agreement was signed on its construction.

Peking has recently been using its "aid" and other channels of economic cooperation particularly frequently as some kind of stick for beating those who are not subordinate to its will. It is not surprising then that many Asian and African countries, after such experience, exercise restraint toward Peking's advances and promises. Thus the Government of Indonesia recently decided not to establish direct trade links with China. As Radius Prawiro, minister of trade and cooperation, indicated, in developing trade with the PRC all aspects must be examined. Political observers in Asia interpret this caution particularly in the light of the Chinese leadership's recent anti-Vietnamese provocations.

But there are also many other reasons, based on concrete historical experience, for such caution among developing countries. Regardless of how Peking may disguise its real intentions, with whatever verbal veneer they are covered, life indicates increasingly convincingly that the policy of the present PRC leaders in the sphere of "aid," and generally in the sphere of economic cooperation with developing countries, is an example of the hegemonism which determines not only the policy but the day-to-day practice of the PRC. It is this fact which is arousing legitimate and natural caution among the peoples of developing countries, particularly the peoples of Southeast Asia, which, to judge from recent events, Peking has selected as a testing ground for its hegemonist aspirations.

SOVIET SOURCES IN PEKING REFUTE REPORT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW211059Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Sep 21 KYODO--Soviet sources in Peking Thursday strongly refuted charges recently made by Western military officials that the Soviet Union was sending more chemical warfare weapons to its 400,000-man military force along the Chinese border.

The Soviet sources said that the allegations were a complete fabrication similar to the recently unfounded reports that the Soviet Union was building a naval base in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Harbor.

The sources said that the Soviet Union had no intention of violating United Nations and individual nation positions against the production, transport or use of chemical weapons.

They added that the Soviet Union, with 44 divisions stationed on the Chinese border, was quite capable of repulsing an enemy attack without the use of chemicals.

However, Western military sources here said that chemical weapons would have a high degree of effectiveness in a battle along the lengthy border between the two countries, and that a Soviet move to strengthen its chemical weapon capabilities was "a possibility."

PEKING'S POLICY SERVES IMPERIALIST INTERESTS IN AFRICA

OW151431Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Peking Opposes the African People's Liberation Struggle"]

[Excerpt] Facts prove that imperialist forces have openly invited the Chinese leadership to take part in activities against the national liberation movement. Recall the events in Angola in 1975 and 1976. At that time, the Chinese leaders joined the NATO countries and the Republic of South Africa in invading the People's Republic of Angola, which had just gained its independence, in an effort to prevent Angola's patriotic forces from ruling the country and to help the puppets, who obeyed the neocolonailists, take power.

During the incident in the Horn of Africa, the Chinese leadership again sided with the imperialists. Because of Somalia's aggression against its neighbor, Ethiopia, the war in the Horn of Africa continued for several months. Siding with the NATO countries and reactionary Arab regimes, Peking incited the Somali leaders to instigate conflicts and later on supplied the aggressors with weapons. Incidentally, it is reported that China is still providing weapons to Somalia.

Peking also participated in a joint action with the NATO countries in the Zaire incident. As is known, a people's uprising against the pro-Western Mobutu regime occurred in Zaire's Shaba Province. The Chinese leadership fully supported the NATO countries' united action to suppress this people's uprising.

Provoking conflicts and instability in Africa benefits first of all, the imperialist and neocolonialist forces. Therefore, those who have benefited from Peking's siding with the enemies of the African people is an obvious fact. Another prominent fact in this regard is Peking's economic and diplomatic support for the southern African racist regimes. What's more, the Chinese leadership attempted in vain to exert pressure on some leaders of the national liberation movement in Africa. According to a report in the Washington POST, during his talks with the Chinese leaders in Peking, U.S. presidential adviser Brzezinski touched on the question of Peking's assisting the United States to press the leaders of the Rhodesian national liberation movement to accept a Western proposal to forming a pro-Western regime. In this way, Peking has more and more openly shown that its policy serves imperialist interests in Africa. The Chinese policy has been strongly condemned at various international conferences.

WEST EXPERIENCING 'TANGLE OF MONETARY CONTRADICTIONS'

LD191420Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--The TASS economics commentator, Ivan Ablamov, writes:

A one-day conference of finance ministers of Common Market countries was held in Brussels. Once again it discussed problems of a way out of the protracted grave monetary crisis of the West. This crisis undermines the economy of the Western countries and prevents them from overcoming their economic depression.

It is significant that the EEC countries search for a way out of the monetary difficulties along the road of weakening the role of the American dollar as the principal reserve currency. The West European countries had had to spend dozens of billions of dollars on supporting the American currency, but they failed to maintain the stability of the dollar. As before, the dollar is seriously ill and complications of this ailment affect the economic condition of the West European countries. It is not surprising that the Nine now seek to find some replacement for the dollar as the main currency.

The conference in Brussels was also devoted to the problem of setting up a "European currency system" within the frameworks of which a West European reference currency unit would serve as means of payment. There are different variations of such a system and each of them was drawn up with consideration for the selfish interests of various groups of states. Thus, for instance, according to the British plan, the reference currency should be strengthened by a "basket of freely floating currencies" of West European countries. Maintenance of the stability of the system in this plan would be the responsibility of states with a more stable currency. This British plan, of course, was directed, above all, against the FRG.

In turn, according to Bonn's idea, fluctuations of West European currencies could be allowed only within a rigid framework. In doing so, countries with a high level of inflation and a big adverse trade balance must take "corrective steps".

During a recent meeting between the French president and the FRG chancellor this plan was supported by France which approved of the idea of establishing firm currency exchange rates. At the same time it can be easily seen that the West German scheme is spearheaded against Britain.

Such diametrically opposed approach to currency problems, of course, cannot but create highly acute differences between the FRG and France, on the one hand, and Britain, on the other. They emerged also at the Brussels conference. To ease these contradictions a compromise was suggested in the Belgian capital. Britain, however, rejected it as well.

Will it be possible to cover up the differences inside the EEC on currency policy before the summit of the Nine which will be held early in December and which will have to endorse the setting up of a currency system? Western observers cannot yet give a clear-cut reply to this question. Of course, one should also bear in mind resistance from Washington which does not want to loose its commanding positions in the Western currency world.

All this creates such a tangle of monetary contradictions which the West will find it very difficult to solve.

NATO ARMS PROGRAMS AIM TO DISRUPT STRATEGIC BALANCE

LD211013Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[V. Osipov commentary: "Against Detente"]

[Text] It has been announced in London that the development of a new kind of cluster bomb, designed primarily to destroy enemy airfields, is fully underway in Britain and the United States. The U.S., British, FRG and Italian air forces will be equipped with it. It was announced almost simultaneously that the United States, the Netherlands and Norway have joined in a program to create a new, powerful long-range antiship missile. Hitherto only Britain, the FRG and France have participated in its development. NATO aircraft, submarines and surface warships will be equipped with this missile.

With the aid of new kinds of weapons the NATO leaders are attempting to upset the current strategic balance of forces and to gain military advantage over the socialist community. Paying no attention to serious financial and economic difficulties, they are increasing military expenditure every year, last year reaching almost $180 billion.

The arms race is conducted in the NATO camp under the camouflage of propaganda claims about a mythical "Soviet threat." However, the USSR is the only great power which is not increasing but, on the contrary, decreasing military expenditure. The Soviet state maintains its defense capability at the level recognized as adequate to ward off any military threat to itself or its allies. The USSR considers the balance of forces which has been achieved as a condition which makes it possible to raise practically the question of reducing the armaments level.

All of the tireless activity and policy of the Soviet state, including the area of military expenditure, testifies to its peace-loving intentions. When the inspirers of the arms race claim the opposite they are crudely lying so as to somehow "justify" their militarist course and to mislead public opinion.

PAPER NOTES 'PARTICULAR DANGERS' TO FRG PLAYING CHINA CARD

LD191742Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--"Definite circles of the NATO member countries and the Chinese leadership see in each other tactical allies in the struggle against the Soviet Union," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in an article headlined: "Dangers of Peking's Flirtation." In this connection, the weekly points out to the danger of Peking's hegemonic strivings to Western Europe. Voices are heard increasingly more often that China strives for world domination, for weakening the European nations through unleashing military confrontation in Europe, to increasing attempts at setting the USA and the USSR against each other, to expansionism against the Soviet Union, expansionism against other countries, which Peking views as an obstacle in the way to hegemony.

The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA notes that the short-sighted adventurist attempt by certain circles of the NATO member countries to play in this situation the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union would be fraught with serious dangers to the West, and particularly to the FRG.

And not because, says the article, that Peking will stop at nothing on the way to world domination. Sober-minded politicians in the FRG understand that political, to say nothing of military-technical cooperation, of NATO with Peking would block detente in Europe and make the Soviet Union take additional measures for ensuring its security.

Maybe not numerous, but authoritiative voices are heard in the West German press now, warning "against Chinese temptations". Thus on the days of Hua Kuo-feng's stay in the Balkan Peninsula when most of West German newspapers persistently spoke about "successes of Peking's foreign policy," the Hamburg weekly ZEIT published an article by its editor in chief Dr. Teo Sommer, one of the most influential and well-informed West German publishers. Worth special attention are Sommer's conclusions. He described Chinese foreign policy as adventurism and irresponsibility. In his article Dr. Sommer gave not only an analysis of Peking's strategy, but also expressed the ideas, which are a source of concern for many Western Germans, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA stresses.

BONN RAPPED FOR UPHOLDING LIE ABOUT SOVIET THREAT

DW210853Y Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 20 Sep 78 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Excerpts] The great amount of saber-rattling in the current NATO fall maneuvers is not merely confined to the FRG. This saber-rattling, said Bundeswehr Inspector General Horst Hildebrandt, is our specific contribution to deterrence or, as the journalistic following of the FRG military leadership put it: The Bundeswehr soldiers are producing deterrence. This means, rendered colloquially, that the citizen of the Federal Republic is being terrorized by the Russian horror. The military people and their aides in politics and journalism claim that a dangerous external enemy with an appetite for aggression is lurking at the eastern border of the Federal Republic.

The cultivated lie about the military threat to the Federal Republic by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states is preserved purposefully. They see to it that the people on the Rhine remain terror-struck. This is the only way the population can be hit with increasing arms burdens at the cost of social improvements and overdue reforms. The artificially cultivated NATO lie about a menacing external enemy has been intended to defame the Soviet people and to completely distort the foreign policy of the country.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy, which follows firm principles, is shown by the development of long-term economic ties with states, such as the FRG. Only a country that believes in peace can undertake such projects as long transcontinental natural gas and oil pipelines stretching over thousands of kilometers and linking European states.

The nature of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is demonstrated also in political and military-political fields. The Soviet Union has no territorial or claims of any kind vis-a-vis any state, claims that could threaten military collision. The Soviet Union does not intend to assault any state in the west, east, north, or south. And the Soviet Union does not intend to conquer West Europe, as is asserted by NATO propaganda.

Of course the Soviet Union has its armed forces. Its overall strength, however, in no way represents a military danger to the West, although the overall strength, as Leonid Brezhnev put it, would be entirely sufficient to launch a counterattack if necessary, regardless of there the aggresser might be.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR ON 19 SEPTEMBER

LD191129Y Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin France's Ambassador in the Soviet Union Bruno de Leusse at his request.

The ambassador handed over to Aleksey Kosygin a message from French Premier Raymond Barre in connection with the 13th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission that is to be held in October.

A number of questions of further development of Soviet-French relations was discussed during a conversation which passed in a constructive, friendly atmosphere.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD202128Y Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, September 20, TASS--The government crisis can be settled in a democratic way on the basis of the present composition of the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal where communists and socialists have the overwhelming majority of votes, says a statement that was published here today by the Political Commission of the Central Committee of Portuguese Communist Party. Mutual understanding among socialists, communists and other democratic forces of Portugal is necessary for this. If such a solution is impossible, the holding of pre-term parliamentary elections might be another way out of the situation, despite all the negative aspects of this road, the statement said. In that case, the Portuguese Communist Party is prepared to participate in a transitional government formed on the basis of four parliamentary parties so as to promote ensurance of democratic and constitutional freedoms.

The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party stressed that the right-wing parties and other reactionary forces step up the campaign at discrediting the revolution of April 25, 1974, and the democratic system it proclaimed. The right-wing forces, the statement says, seek to speed up the process of restoration of the position of big business and to revise the constitution.

PRAVDA CITES BERLINGUER SPEECH TO L'UNITA FESTIVAL

LD211009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep p 5 LD

[Text] Rome, 18 September, TASS--The nationwide festival of the newspaper L'UNITA has ended in Genoa with a mass meeting. E. Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], speaking to those participating in the festival, expressed the Italian communists' solidarity with the struggle of the democrats of Chile, Nicaragua and Iran.

Analyzing the country's internal political situation, E. Berlinguer exposed the maneuvers of certain circles aimed at splitting the unity of the democratic forces and attempts to weaken the PCI's authority and influence and cause confusion in its ranks. Many people, he said, want to achieve the weakening of the PCI, to discredit its strategy and tactics and force it to retreat from the positions it has won both nationally and locally. E. Berlinguer noted further that the initiators of this anticommunist campaign are demanding that the communists renounce Leninism and Marxism, break off relations with the USSR, and renounce the October Revolution and the struggle waged by many generations of Italian communists.

What are the organizers of this offensive seeking? E. Berlinguer continued. They hope to force us to make fundamental concessions and cease to be a class-based internationalist, revolutionary party. But disappointment awaits them all, whatever garb they may don. Their maneuvers will lead to the result which is opposite of what they intend.

The attacks to which we are being subjected only reinforce the class consciousness and internationalist, anticapitalist and anti-imperialist spirit of the communists and the broad workers, working peoples and young peoples masses.

We are living through the prolonged phase of the historical crisis of capitalism, E. Berlinguer said. The oppressed peoples have liberated themselves or are struggling for liberation from any form of colonial and neocolonial dependence. This imposing liberation movement emerged as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and also as a result of the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the great anti-fascist war and the victory over Nazism.

In conclusion the PCI general secretary urged all Italian communists to intensify their work among the masses and to galvanize their propaganda and agitation activity in elucidating the PCI's line in connection with the forthcoming 15th PCI Congress. We communists, he stressed, must be equal to the tasks facing us and promote the defense of democracy and the renewal of society in order to lead Italy along the path of building a socialist society.

UK LABOR PARTY'S STAY IN OFFICE 'UNSTEADY' SITUATION

LD101224Y Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--The minority government remains in office at a time when Britain is living through serious economic difficulties--growth of unemployment, economic stagnation, inflation. All this makes the political situation in the country as unsteady and changeable as the weather in Britain in autumn. This is how PRAVDA comments on the recent statement by Prime-Minister Callaghan that the Labour government does not intend to hold pre-term elections and intends to remain in office, even having no majority in the House of Commons.

The Labourites failed to achieve agreement with the Liberals on prolongation of the bloc, the newspaper writes. Therefore the Labourites risk to remain in minority during the vote of confidence in the government after the Queen's speech from the throne in the autumn. Judging by everything, Prime Minister Callagahan decided to take the risk during that and any subsequent votes of confidence in the government, hoping that small parties might keep from joining the conservatives.

CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BELGIUM REPORTED

LD210252Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0958 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--At the invitation of the leadership of the Belgian Socialist Party, a CPSU delegation headed by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was in Belgium from 12 to 19 September. The delegation had meetings and talks with representatives of the Socialist Party--party workers and activists, parliamentarians and ministers--in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, La Louviere and Waremme.

The delegation had a meeting in the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party [BSP], the participants at which included: A. Cools, BSP copresident; A. Leonard and G. Kreveld, BSP national secretaries; J. Van Eynde, minister of state; Senator L. Radoux, chairman of the Belgium-USSR Parliamentary Group; P. Boland, BSP deputy national secretary; F. Dupont, BSP Bureau member and a member of parliament; J. De Laet, chairman of the agriculture council; F. Pirot, director of the E. Vandervelde Political Research Institute; F. Lambiotte, senator; R. Gaillet, secretary of the BSP La Louviere Federation; J-P. Baras, national secretary of the "Presence et Action Culturelles" society and D. Menin, deputy national secretary of the society.

The exchange of views on topical questions of CPSU and BSP activities, which took place in a spirit of mutual understanding, confirmed the usefulness and fruitfulness of the regular contacts between the two parties, which began in 1972.

The assessments reflected in the joint communique on the stay of a BSP delegation in the Soviet Union in November 1977 were confirmed.

Alarm was expressed at the worsening international situation, which harms the detente process and threatens the achievement of the results expected by peoples. In this connection, both delegations spoke in favor of stepping up action by progressive peace-loving forces in support of practical steps aimed at halting the arms race, which is one of the most serious threats to mankind. In the same spirit, they expressed themselves in favor of the signing, as soon as possible, of an agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons and conclusion of an agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe without detriment to the security of the parties concerned. They reaffirm their determination to implement consistently all the clauses of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The representatives of the BSP and the CPSU reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples struggling for their liberation.

They are convinced of the usefulness of further developing cooperation between all democratic and progressive forces on both a bilateral basis and international basis in the interest of peace and social progress.

Both sides will strive for an even greater all-round expansion of mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium, for the consolidation of confidence and friendly relations between the Belgian and Soviet peoples.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU delegation transmitted an invitation to BSP joint chairmen A. Cools and K. Van Miert to visit the Soviet Union, and also invited a delegation of BSP party officials. These invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

The visit of the CPSU delegation to Belgium has taken place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN--Stockholm, September 20, TASS--The "TECHNIQUE AND TIDEN" bulletin, put out by the Technical Development Board of Sweden, has highly appreciated the Swedish-Soviet industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. This cooperation, the bulletin points out, is many-sided, fruitful and mutually-beneficial. Among numerous spheres of Swedish-Soviet cooperation, the bulletin singles out space exploration, protection of the Baltic Sea flora and fauna, control over airflights, problems of standardization and a number of other issues. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD]

VANCE IN AMMAN FOR HUSAYN'S APPROVAL OF 'SEPARATE DEAL'

LD2014444Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Amman, September 20, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in the capital of Jordan today for talks with King Husayn. After Amman, Vance will visit Saudi Arabia and Syria. The purpose of his journey is to try to make those three countries approve of the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal.

Jordan and Saudi Arabia sharply criticized the Camp David agreements. Jordan, says a statement issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on this issue, is neither legally nor morally bound by any commitments with regard to problems in the discussion and adoption of which it had not participated. Saudi Arabia also rejected the Camp David agreement, stating that it was an unacceptable formula for real peace because it did not envisage the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and ignored the Palestinian Liberation Organization the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. At the same time Saudi Arabia stated that it would not interfere in the actions of Arab countries aimed at the recovery of their lands through peaceful or military means. As for Syria, its premier, Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, sharply denounced As-Sadat's capitulatory course. The separate deal at Camp David, he emphasized, is a dangerous conspiracy against Arab unity.

SOVIET MEDIA CRITICIZE DOCUMENTS SIGNED AT CAMP DAVID

Vitaliy Gan Commentary

LD2011085Y Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 20, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vitaliy Gan, reports:

The United States links with the Camp David separate agreement far-reaching plans of strengthening and extending its military presence in the Middle East.

As shown by the press, the first step in the implementation of these plans will be bigger American arms deliveries to the participants in the conspiracy--Egypt and especially Israel. According to the Washington POST, Cairo and Tel Aviv even before the Camp David conference submitted to Washington long lists for the purchase of American arms. As "payment" for supporting the United States "Middle East gamble", Israel and Egypt are pressing for tremendous consignments of weaponry, including tanks, armoured personnel carriers and antitank guns.

Recently the Pentagon delivered to Israel four up-to-date Hawkeye reconnaissance planes which are not in the arsenal of any of the United States allies. According to the Washington POST, these planes, which carry sophisticated electronic equipment, will give Israel still greater air superiority over Egypt and other Arab countries.

The United States administration, a Pentagon spokesman said, is drawing up a ten-year program of delivering weapons to Tel Aviv to the tremendous amount of 13,500 million dollars. The spokesman added that the United States was compensating the Israelis for their withdrawal from the air force bases on Sinai. At the Camp David meeting, the U.S. President also promised Begin to subsidise the building of two Israeli Air Force bases in the Negev Desert; the cost of each of them is estimated at 1,000 million dollars. The Washington POST notes in this context that following the Camp David agreements Israel's up-to-date military arsenal is expected to continue to grow.

American officials acknowledged that Egypt's president, As-Sadat, cannot even expect such generosity on the part of his "new friends" beyond the ocean. Compared with Israel, the press quotes Pentagon officials, Egypt remains terribly weak both in the air and on land. The 50 F-5E fighter bombers, sold it recently, even combined with the Saudi Arabian Air Force, will be weak against the Israeli Air Force.

'Arafat: Agreements 'Big Threat'

LD201400Y Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 20, TASS--The meeting at Camp David and the agreements signed there, undoubtedly, are a big threat to the Palestinian revolution, to the entire Arab nation, said Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, speaking here. But this does not mean at all that we surrender in face of it, he went on to say. This meeting and the documents signed there are but another step along the road of carrying out the old conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution and all the Arabs.

As-Sadat signed the agreements on his own behalf, not be able to sign it on behalf of the Palestinian people, the upright people in Egypt and all the Arabs. [sentence as received] Hence, neither As-Sadat nor Carter or Begin will be able to impose the documents they have signed upon the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. I am convinced, Yasir 'Arafat pointed out, that no Arab, and this also refers to the Egyptian people, will accept this dirty deal.

NOVOYE VREMYA on 'Secret Agreement'

LD201744Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--"Carter, Begin and As-Sadat at Camp David prepared decisions following an earlier drafter script," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly says, "decisions which, far from stabilizing the situation in this that [as received] hot spot, on the contrary, intensify the threat of another aggravation of tension there."

This refers to the very same separate agreement against which Arab opinion has long been warning and which Cairo itself had disowned for a long time in the past, the magazine remarks. And by these so-called principles Washington seeks to replace the well-known United Nations resolutions as a basis for a Middle East settlement. The propaganda "euphoria" created around the published documents clearly is called upon to conceal their scanty content. Not only are such key issues as the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied territories seized in 1967 and the safeguarding of the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arabs left out of the "framework." In the future, even five years later, no pledges are given for a just solution to this problems without which anything like a reliable peace in the Middle East is practically impossible.

It is possible that secret agreements were also signed at Camp David, NEW TIMES says. As a hint to their content one can regard Carter's persistent assurances on the readiness of the United States to safeguard Israel's "security," for it is not secret that it has been on this pretext that the Pentagon has long been matching plans for establishing its military presence in the Middle East either through the direct dispatch of United States troops there or through their participation in any "international force."

Further developments, NEW TIMES says in conclusion, will make it possible also to lift the curtain which so far conceals another aspect of the matter--Washington's attempts to establish, if not formal, factual cooperation between the Israeli expansionists and the reactionary forces of the Arab world, including military cooperation.

Arab States Reject Agreement

LD202044Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, September 20, TASS--The separate meeting in Camp David has not solved any of the basic problems of the Middle East settlement. Quite the contrary, the meeting made it more difficult to achieve the settlement. Such is the unanimous assessment of the tripartite talks between the United States, Israel and Egypt by leaders and the press of Arab countries.

"In Camp David, the Egyptian president agreed to the Israeli plan which perpetuates occupation of Palestinian lands, of the Golan Heights, of part of the Sinai Peninsula and Jerusalem," says a statement of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The plan of 'administrative autonomy' of Israel-held Arab lands that was approved by As-Sadat is aimed at turning the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip into an Israeli colony."

Having signed the agreement with Israel, As-Sadat actually approved Begin's notorious plan consisting of 26 provisions, which he himself rejected as being "expansionist" at a meeting with Begin in Ismailiyah six months ago.

The separate deal concluded in Camp David was condemned even by those Arab countries on whose support Washington and Cairo counted particularly.

The Kuwait Government expressed the conviction that establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East envisages complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab lands, including Jerusalem, and the granting of the right to self-determination to the Palestinian people guided by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole lawful representative of the Palestinians.

The Government of Qatar declared that the decisions of the separate meeting are unacceptable as a basis for a just and all-embracing peace in the Middle East.

It is stressed in the Arab circles that in the Camp David documents everything is turned topsy-turvy. According to these documents, the United States intends to ensure guarantees of security of the frontiers of the aggressor. And who will ensure security of the victims of aggression? It is obvious that the final documents were drawn up being dictated by the aggressor who set the terms and that As-Sadat merely had to accept them. The collusion in Camp David, as envisaged by its masterminds, must serve as a substitute for the Geneva peace conference, which is the generally recognized mechanism for achieving the Middle East settlement.

The organisers of the separate meeting in Camp David are very much concerned over the fact that the Arab world unanimously condemns the tripartite deal between the USA, Israel and Egypt. The Washington POST writes that a number of American experts are deeply concerned over the lack of support for As-Sadat and the consequences with which this is fraught for the United States that, by all indications, assumed the main role for protection of the Camp David agreements.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that some specialists express concern that encouragement of the separate deal of Egypt and Israel in whose framework the elements of all-embracing peace settlement are either doubted or depend on Israel's veto will lead invariably to the United States promoting the polarization of forces in the Middle East.

The present trip of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Saudi Arabia and Jordan assumes in this connection special importance for the United States. The main task of Cyrus Vance, writes the French LE MATIN, will be to try convince King Husayn of Jordan to get down to the conference table since without Jordan's participation the agreement "On the Framework of Peace in the Middle East" will remain a scrap of paper.

In the meantime the Israeli premier, grateful to the United States for its help in achieving As-Sadat's ultimate capitulation, said in Washington at a meeting with members of the House Committee on International Relations that he would welcome formation of an air base or other military base of the United States in Israel's territory. And Begin reaffirmed that Israeli troops will remain on the Western Bank of the Jordan River even after the five-years stay envisaged by the Camp David agreement. "I believe," he said, "the Jewish people has the right to claim sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria (this is how Israeli expansionists describe the Western Bank of the Jordan River) since Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip are the areas that are most important to our national security."

AL-ASAD CONDEMNS AS-SADAT'S POLICIES AT DAMASCUS MEETING

LD202205Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, September 20, TASS--A summit conference of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation opened today in the Syrian capital. Taking part in its work are heads of state of Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The conference will discuss the situation in the Middle East that formed as a result of the separate deal made at Camp David. The conference was opened by Syria's president, Hafiz al-Asad. He condemned the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian president and the imperialist and Zionist plot against the Arab nation and against a just settlement in the Middle East. He urged the countries participating in the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to pool their efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East and to grant lawful national rights to the Palestinian Arab people.

CLAIM OF USSR AID TO SYRIANS IN LEBANON AN ISRAELI CANARD

LD201403Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Col G. Leonidov article: "A Routine Tel Aviv Falsification"]

[Text] It is known that lies and falsifications are favorite methods used by the Tel Aviv rulers for justifying their subversive activity and expansionist plans and ambitions in the Near East. And so it is the case this time too. On 7 September, Israeli Radio, referring to a report by Lebanon's Qata'ib Party, stated that Soviet military specialists are aiding the Syrian troops in Lebanon, which form the basis of the Arab security forces, by equipping antiaircraft batteries.

Israel felt the need for a new falsification precisely when the trilateral talks were beginning at Camp David and when new plans are being fostered for expanding Israeli military interference in Lebanon's affairs.

Wasn't the new lie needed to justify a possible future U.S. military presence in the Near East to "guarantee" separate Israeli-Egyptian deals? As is known, Washington is examining the question of U.S. Air Force bases on the Sinai Peninsula and a military presence on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Reports that have appeared recently in the foreign press indicate that the Israeli military is continuing to interfere in Lebanese affairs and is expanding its military aid to conservative forces in the south, sending large numbers of tanks, armored personnel carriers and guns to the so-called "Army for the Defense of Southern Lebanon." Dozens of Israeli servicemen and specialists are training these units on Lebanese territory. According to the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH, there are hundreds of Israeli "specialists" who plan murders and terrorism in Lebanon. Israel is continuing to increase the number of troops in areas bordering Lebanon. Israeli aircraft regularly fly over Lebanese territory, and ships patrol the country's coastline. Close contacts have been established between the Israeli Army leadership and the command of the rightwing Christian forces. In Tel Aviv, plans for a new invasion of southern Lebanon are no secret. This is indicated, for example, by a recent statement by R. Eytan, chief of General Staff of the Israeli Army, who said that "Israel is prepared for any turn of events in Lebanon" and clearly hinted at possible military intervention.

The new "canard" released from Tel Aviv will hardly help the Israeli ringleaders and their patrons hide their criminal designs. They cannot shift the blame for the situation in the area. The Soviet Union has always advocated the establishment of a just peace in the Near East and noninterference in Lebanon's affairs.

ISRAEL ENCOURAGING RIGHTWING PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON

LD2012147 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 20, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Anatoliy Borisov, reports:

The situation in the Lebanese capital once again sharply deteriorated as a result of provocations by armed detachments of conservatives against the pan-Arab peace-keeping force. Rightwing Christian snipers were active last night in a number of sectors of Beirut, killing dozens of people. Fierce clashes, involving artillery and mortars, took place in the districts Shiyah 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Sinn al-Fil Hadas. According to testimony of refugees from the east of the capital, the conservatives continue reinforcing their positions, moving rocket facilities and heavy artillery into the districts they control.

An explosive situation continues in southern Lebanon where rightwing Christian formations jointly with the Israeli military have of late been conducting massive artillery shelling against An-Nabatiyah and east Al-'Vrqubah.

Planes of the artillery airforce [as received] are daily making reconnaissance flights over the territory of the country and Israeli naval launches are constantly plying along the Lebanese coast. According to dispatches coming in, active concentration of troops, the movement of armoured and mechanized units are being observed in the north of Israel in close proximity to the Lebanese frontier.

Local observers emphasize that Tel Aviv aims at encouraging the Lebanese rightwing to more provocations against the pan-Arab force and still further to aggravate the situation in Lebanon.

GONCHAROV: NUCLEAR BLAST DID NOT TRIGGER IRANIAN TREMOR

LD202204Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

["Provocative 'Echo'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes: The natural disaster that hit the Iranian province of Khorasan, the devastative earthquake that took the toll of many thousands of lives, caused comments in the world. Messages are sent to Iran from different countries with expressions of profound condolences and compassion.

But this tragedy also evoked comments of a different kind. One recalls Pushkin's "Feast During the Plague" where he writes about people who developed a strange predilection for writing during the tragic events. A product of a similar strange predilection was featured on September 19 in television programs and newspapers of Western countries. TV viewers and readers were staggered by another sensation that the earthquake in Iran, don't you see, is connected with "an explosion of a high-yield atomic bomb set off in the area of Western Siberia".

In a word, it is the Russians that are to blame for every disaster happening in the world, including natural disasters... by the same "logic" one might surmise that the afore-mentioned fantastic version about the causes of the natural calamity in Iran is a result of the effect of seismic waves of the Khorasan earthquake on the minds of those who concoct anti-Soviet fables.

As is known, all large earthquakes are registered. The present earthquake in Khorasan will, undoubtedly, be put on the list of tragic natural disasters. And, undoubtedly, the latest "sensation" of the West will also be placed on the list of anti-Soviet provocations as a vivid example of cynicism of bourgeois propaganda.

Fables and Laws of Seismology

Frankly speaking, I was greatly surprised by these allegations made in the West with pretenses at being scientific, the TASS correspondent was told by the chairman of the Interdepartmental Council of Seismology and Seismic Construction, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sergey Solovyov. Those who conduct such allegations are obviously people that know nothing about seismology.

Soviet and American specialists, the scientist said, exchange the results of the research in setting off peaceful nuclear blasts. They cannot cite a single case when earthquakes caused by an artificial explosion (and such experiments were staged many times in the United States at a range in Nevada) would have the same or a greater force than the blast itself. The statistics of these tests show that seismic waves caused by test explosions can play a role of a "trigger" only at a distance of several dozens of kilometres.

Together with specialists of the seismic station Moskva we analysed the magnitude of the Khorasan earthquakes in Iran and compared it with characteristics of microquakes caused by test nuclear explosions. There was only one conclusion: That a strong earthquake in Khorasan was caused by natural rock-forming processes in the area. The reason for this phenomena could be different processes, including purely atmospheric phenomena. Soviet scientists, for instance, confirmed many times in practice the connection between sharp changes of the atmospheric pressure and origination of earth tremours.

Brezhnev Condolences on Quake

LD191700Y Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev expressed sincere sympathy in connection with the earthquake in Iran's province of Khorasan, which involved heavy losses of human life.

"Please convey profound condolences to the families of the dead," says the telegram addressed to Shah of Iran Reza Pahlavi.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH AMIR OF QATAR

LD191525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, amir of Qatar, a telegram sending the friendly Qatari people sincere congratulations and best wishes on the country's national holiday--Independence Day.

In an answering telegram the amir of Qatar expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and for his part wished the Soviet people progress.

SOVIET-LIBYAN TRADE TOTALED R100 MILLION IN 1977

LD210336Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--The volume of Soviet-Libyan trade over the period since the beginning of this year has already surpassed the level achieved in the last year. This was announced at the fourth meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Libyan Commission on the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade, which is underway here.

The mutual trade turnover last year amounted to approximately 100 million roubles, a six-fold increase on 1976. The volume of deliveries from Libya is not almost four times greater than Soviet exports to Libya.

The Soviet Union is a reliable trading partner of Libya which set itself an important task of creating independent national economy, it was stressed at the meeting.

Deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment increased considerably in the past and ferrous rolled metals are much in demand in Libya. Soviet deliveries of rolled metal to Libya doubled on 1975.

The USSR is a major supplier of building materials to Libya; cement, slate and sawn timber delivered by the USSR are used, specifically, at projects built with Soviet assistance.

Equal and mutually advantageous trade between the Soviet Union and Libya helps strengthen friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the two countries, it was stressed at the commission's meeting. The meeting opened in Moscow on Monday and will last till Friday. The results of cooperation and the progress in the implementation of the contracts are discussed and new trends of bilateral relations in different spheres of commerce, economy and science are set out.

VORSTER RESIGNS, NEW PREMIER TO BE ELECTED

LD201404Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, September 20, TASS--The head of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa Vorster today announced his resignation as prime minister. Speaking at a press conference he also stated that the RSA rejected the U.N. resolutions on Namibia and would adhere to its plan for a solution to the Namibian problem. This plan envisages "elections" on the territory of Namibia under the control of a 50,000-strong occupation corps of the RSA and the setting up of a puppet neo-colonialist regime on the Rhodesian pattern.

The new premier of the RSA will be elected within eight days.

KUZNETSOV LEAVES ETHIOPIA AFTER 'FRUITFUL' TALKS

LD201356Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 Sep--The Soviet party and government delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia, left for home today.

The Soviet delegation was seen off at Bole International Airport by Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the PMAC, members of the PMAC Standing Committee and the provisional military government of socialist Ethiopia, as well as other officials.

Prior to departure, V.V. Kuznetsov, on behalf of the Soviet party-government delegation, expressed cordial thanks to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, other Ethiopian leaders, and all the people of Ethiopia, for their warm, friendly welcome.

We are satisfied with the results of our visit, he said. The meetings and talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian leaders were very thorough and fruitful. During the talks, mutual satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Ethiopian relations was expressed. Prospects were outlined for the further all-round development and strengthening of relations in accordance with the declaration on the bases of friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia and the accords reached during the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC. As a result of the talks new, important Soviet-Ethiopian agreements for the development of economic relations have been signed.

The exchange of views confirmed the shared character of our stands on fundamental international issues--peace, detente and the struggle against colonialism.

During our stay on Ethiopian soil we had occasion to acquaint ourselves more closely with the life of its people, to meet ordinary Ethiopian working people. Everywhere we constantly felt the sincerity and warmth of the friendship that the Ethiopian people nurture toward the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. We shall remember the warmth of those meetings.

In conclusion, Vasiliy Kuznetsov wished the hard-working, talented people of Ethiopia prosperity and success in peaceful, creative work, in the building of a new socialist Ethiopia.

AUCCTU GREETS ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNIONS ON REVOLUTION DAY

LD190801Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Text] To the All-Ethiopian Trade Union:

Dear comrades, on behalf of Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees organized in trade unions, the AUCCTU warmly congratulates the All-Ethiopian Trade Union, and all the country's working people on socialist Ethiopia's national holiday--Revolution Day.

We sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the Ethiopian people, who, as a result of their victorious revolution, have embarked on the road of building a new society based on socialist principles. Soviet trade unions voice deep solidarity with your brave struggle to consolidate and develop the revolutionary gains and to defend them from the encroachments of the forces of imperialism and internal and external reaction.

We wish the trade unions of socialist Ethiopia great successes in the work of increasing the degree of organization and the consciousness of the broad working masses and in getting them to actively participate in building the national economy, increasing the defense capability of their motherland and improving the well-being of the people on the basis of the implementation of a broad program of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

Expressing satisfaction at the close and diverse relations that have grown up between our organizations, we affirm our determination to continue steadily strengthening the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the trade unions and the working people of your country on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] the AUCCTU.

SOMALIA'S BARRE ON ARMS ACQUISITION MISSION IN WEST

LD200739Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 13 September TASS--Somali President Siad Barre told an AP correspondent in Brussels that his country is counting on a significant increase in American supplies to Somalia. Inasmuch as we have met U.S. desires halfway, he said in an interview, we expect corresponding steps on their side. During the Somali invasion of Ethiopia the United States, as is known, supplied various kinds of weapons, including recoilless guns and tanks, to Mogadiscio through third countries.

We asked the United States for support and offered it our friendship, Siad Barre stated. He stressed that Somalia is prepared to "grant the American Navy every opportunity." The first step in this direction has already been taken, when a few weeks ago an American warship called at Mogadiscio and "all the conditions were created for it" in the Somali port, the president said.

Siad Barre's current trip to Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium is taking place with the aim of obtaining financial assistance and weapons from them, AP reports.

MENGISTU: ETHIOPIA WILL CONTINUE SUPPORT OF ZIMBABWE

LD202000Y Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 20, TASS--Revolutionary Ethiopia will continue rendering moral, material and political aid to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in its struggle against the racist Smith regime, for genuine freedom (?and) independence, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

He reaffirmed Ethiopia's principled position with regard to the national liberation movements of South Africa, its allegiance to the cause of full liberation of the African Continent from the remnants of colonialism and racism, from all shapes of exploitation.

MALAGASY GOVERNMENT STRESSES RESISTANCE TO 'IMPERIALISM'

LD192232Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, September 20, TASS--Firm determination of the people of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to frustrate the intrigues of the imperialist forces and defend the gains of the Malagasy revolution is expressed in the official government announcement broadcast on radio and television.

It cites a number of facts indicating to the incessant provocations of international reaction against the Democratic Republic of Madagascar so as to prevent the country's development along the road of revolutionary transformations and sidetrack it from the present foreign policy course.

As is noted in the report, unidentified submarines are cruising along the shores of Madagascar, and planes without identification marks, which no doubt belong to the South African Republic, repeatedly flew over the country's territory.

It is also reported that last Sunday the Malagasy authorities were notified about the forthcoming flight over Antananarivo of South African planes allegedly on their way to the Seychelles. Apart from it, on September 18 an unidentified jet plane violated Madagascar's air space in the area of the towns of Diego Suarez and Majunga. On the same day, three unidentified planes flew over the airport of the capital.

The report says that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has taken all the necessary security measures and that the armed forces of the country are ready to give a rebuff to all intrigues of the enemies of the Malagasy revolution.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON PHAM VAN DONG'S ASEAN NATIONS TOUR

SRV-Thailand Ties

LD190855Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Ilinskiy article: "Following the Policy Line of Peace"]

[Text] The heroic Vietnamese people are seized by an ardent desire to heal the wounds of war and to restore the economy. The country is expanding multilateral cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and is developing relations with states on a basis of friendship, respect, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual advantage irrespective of their sociopolitical systems. Vietnam is striving to improve relations with all Southeast Asian countries. This policy line of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] accords with the people's vital interests in transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

Imperialist circles and the forces of international reaction, which go hand in hand with them, see the logical and objective process of the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of Southeast Asian countries as a blow to their hegemonic and chauvinist plans. It is not surprising, therefore, that imperialism and Maoists are attempting to undermine the cause of peaceful building in Vietnam, subject the SRV to an economic blockade and damage its prestige.

But as Hanoi's NHAN DAN rightly notes, these forces will certainly be defeated. This is vividly attested by the entire development of events. It is from precisely this viewpoint that political commentators are regarding the results of SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's official visit to Thailand, which was successfully completed recently.

The first visit to Thailand by the SRV prime minister since the establishment of diplomatic relations opens up a new page in the relations between the two countries. A warm reception everywhere was extended to the Vietnamese delegation. "Our visit is a visit calculated to strengthen long-term cooperation in many spheres--the economy, science and technology, trade, culture, public health and education," Comrade Pham Van Dong stressed in a speech at Bangkok airport. A joint communique was signed at the end of the visit. The heads of the SRV and Thai governments expressed their determination to pursue a policy line aimed at developing mutually advantageous cooperation. The visit by the SRV prime minister and the Vietnamese-Thai communique, NHAN DAN writes, have laid the foundation for developing multifaceted relations between the two countries.

The SRV's realistic, peace-loving policy encounters the understanding and support of the peoples. An official friendly visit by SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho to a number of African states recently began with the aim of strengthening and developing relations between Socialist Vietnam and African countries. The SRV's foreign policy initiatives are enhancing the republic's international prestige.

Talks Between Marcos, Van Dong

LD192050Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Manila, September 19, TASS--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of the Philippines come out for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries of Southeast Asia, for a peaceful settlement of all disputable issues, says the joint statement signed here today upon completion of the talks between Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong and President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

Discussed in the course of the talks were issues of bilateral relations, and an exchange of views was held. As far as regional and international problems are concerned, the sides stressed that Pham Van Dong's visit to the Philippines and his talks with President Ferdinand Marcos have been a considerable contribution to creating the fundamentals for a further development of friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and the Philippines. The leaders of the two countries have agreed to make efforts for a broadening of relations in the field of economy and trade on the basis of the present agreements. Addressing a press conference, Pham Van Dong said that his visit to the Philippines was successful and fruitful. Favourable conditions have shaped in Southeast Asia for the establishment of relations of peace and friendship among the states of the region, he noted. Socialist Vietnam will do everything in its power to make its contribution for turning South-East Asia into an area of genuine peace, stability and prosperity.

Leaves Philippines For Djakarta

LD201006Y Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Manila, September 20, TASS--Pham Van Dong, the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now touring ASEAN countries, today left for Jakarta following his visit to the Philippines. He will hold talks there with Indonesia's President Suharto. President Marcos of the Philippines saw off the Vietnamese premier at the airport.

Visit To Indonesia

LD201855Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, September 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Sidorov reports: Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong arrived for a four-day official visit here today. The head of the Vietnamese Government will have a meeting with President Suharto and other officials. In the course of negotiations considered will be questions of bilateral relations and also some regional and international problems of mutual interest.

The aim of our visit is to strengthen the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two states, Pham Van Dong said at Jakarta airport. These relations, he stressed, based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and independence, noninterference into each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, are fully in line with the interests of our peoples, serve the interests of peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia, coincide with the principles and tasks of the nonalignment movement.

Many Jakarta newspapers carry editorials, greeting the visit of the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We regard the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, writes the newspaper BERITA YUDHA, as a friendly neighbouring country and receive with an open heart the distinguished Vietnamese guest. The newspaper expresses confidence that the visit will help further strengthen all-round cooperation between the two states and make a profound contribution to the cause of attaining durable peace.

Both Indonesia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, writes another Jakarta newspaper SUARA KARYA, are exerting the utmost efforts to promote national construction so as to ensure the well-being of their peoples. The newspaper advocates broader cooperation between Southeast Asian states. Pham Van Dong's visit to Indonesia is of exceedingly great significance for furthering this objective, the newspaper writes.

INDOCHINA

PRC 'INVENTING CONCOCTIONS' ABOUT SRV ETHNIC CHINESE POLICY

LD201831Y Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 20, TASS--Speaking at the seventh session of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks on questions concerning ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam, the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bith Son condemned the Chinese position at the talks as an attempt to use the question of ethnic Chinese as a political tool in the struggle against Vietnam and for further pursuing China's hostile policy in respect of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Hoang Bith Son pointed out that the Chinese position is based on invented concoctions about Vietnam's policy in the question of ethnic Chinese. The Vietnamese delegation categorically rejects this lie and treats it as an attempt to impose unacceptable terms on the other side.

He said further that during the past several months the Vietnamese people had given assistance to 26,000 Chinese refugees from Kampuchea. On censuring the Chinese side's refusal to discuss the question of these persons, Hoang Bith Son said that those people truly were victims seeking refuge in Vietnam. If the Chinese side claims to protect the interests of ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam and continues to display concern for their destiny, how then can it ignore the fate of those Chinese who are the true victims of the barbarous policy of their closest ally, said the head of the Vietnamese delegation. The Chinese authorities, he stressed, actually are using the question of ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam only as a political tool against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Hoang Bith Son condemned the Chinese side for attempts to provoke tens of thousands of ethnic Chinese to return to Vietnam. The Chinese authorities, he said, are recruiting among them hooligans, training them in subversiion, provocation and espionage so that in the event of their return they would commence such actions against Vietnam.

He stressed that Vietnam has become a victim of a hostile policy that is resultant of China's striving for great power hegemonism and expansion.

VIETNAM DENOUNCES PRC 'INCURSIONS' INTO SRV TERRITORY

LD201648Y Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 20, TASS--A spokesman for the SRV Foreign Ministry made a statement sharply denouncing the continuing violations of Vietnam's territorial integrity by the Chinese side.

The statement, transmitted by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, says that armed forces of the Chinese side continued making more incursions into Vietnamese territory and violating its air space. On September 12th, two Chinese jet fighters penetrated SRV air space deep into Caolang Province. On September 14th and 15th, groups of Chinese servicemen more than once intruded into SRV territory in Caolong Province and demolished frontier objects, threatened civilians and conducted anti-Vietnamese propaganda.

It is quite obvious, the statement says, that the Chinese authorities, notwithstanding SRV protests, continue escalating violations of the territorial integrity of Vietnam, threatening its security in the frontier regions and creating bigger tension on the frontier.

The SRV Foreign Ministry, the statement emphasized, sharply denounces the Chinese authorities for the armed provocations and violations of Vietnam's territorial integrity, endangering the security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and calls for an immediate end to these hostile actions.

PRC ATTEMPTS TO DISTORT SRV'S SOCIALIST ESSENCE

LD191334Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 19, TASS--The newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN published the editorial commentary which stresses that China comes out against socialist transformations in Vietnam.

The party and Government of Vietnam, the newspaper writes, set out a clear-cut course of social transformations in the south of Vietnam which is strongly supported and consistently implemented by the entire Vietnamese people. But the ruling circles of China, their mass media, as well as the head of the Chinese governmental delegation at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi made slanderous attacks trying to distort the essence of our correct policy on this question, the newspaper writes.

The motivation of such actions of the Chinese side is that China does not want socialist transformations of the private capitalist sector in industry and trade in the Socialist Vietnam. The Peking authorities try to use bourgeoisie of the Chinese origin for creating new disturbances for undermining economy and the cause of socialism in Vietnam. The Chinese side is striving to perpetuate the existence of the comprador bourgeoisie in Vietnam.

The newspaper writes that Peking has been obtaining over a long time considerable amounts of currency from bourgeoisie of the Chinese origin in Vietnam. These funds obtained through exploitation of Vietnamese working people are channeled by Chinese bourgeoisie that concluded a dirty deal with Peking for so-called "motherland's construction" and in reality as a contribution toward the implementation of hegemonistic designs of the Peking leadership.

Peking tries to create a "community of persons of the Chinese nationality in Vietnam," assigning to it the role of a "small Chinese state in Vietnam" so that it would be easier to use these persons for disturbances and subversive activity against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, writes QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. There is information that China intends to organize the so-called "on-the-spot resistance," to create clandestine organizations coming out against Vietnam. And this is only a small part of Chinese actions against Vietnam. They attest clearly to Peking's plans to use persons of the Chinese nationality as a political card for the struggle against Vietnam.

But we are determined to uphold the motherland's independence and freedom and we shall not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs, the newspaper stresses.

VNA REPORTS NEW CAMBODIAN 'AGGRESSION' REBUFFED

LD201524Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 20, TASS--Kampuchea's armed forces in mid-September committed new acts of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports. A number of villages were attacked, there are casualties.

Units of the Vietnamese People's Army rebuffed the enemy. 40 enemy troops were put out of action. The enemy was compelled to retreat from the Vietnamese territory.

PLANS FOR ALLIANCE WITH U.S., PRC DANGEROUS FOR JAPAN

LD210909Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[From the Col A. Leontyev, Col M. Ponomarev international military-political review: "Where Japan Is Being Pushed"]

[Text] The opponents of detente have recently been expending considerable resources on publicizing the planned military alliance of the United States, China and Japan. The creation of such a bloc, according to their calculations, would make it possible to "wed" Japan, with its highly developed industry and military potential, to China, which has immense human resources and reserves of strategic raw material. "If Washington finally plays the 'Chinese card,' and Japan starts to play an increasingly important role in strengthening China's economic and military might, the Soviet Union could find itself in growing isolation," the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR predicts. "The only way--perhaps the only practicable way--to rectify the correlation of forces in favor of the West is apparently to mobilize Japan's military potential and modernize China's defense forces," Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH advises.

As for Peking, it has expressed its view even more clearly. "China and Japan," Teng Hsiao-ping has stated, "must pool their efforts in the East, and the West European countries and the United States--in the West, to opposed the Soviet Union."

The first step toward the creation of the new bloc is believed to be the American-Japanese "security treaty," which loosely ties Japan messy Pentagon's dangerous strategy in Asia. This was followed by Washington's deal with Peking, as a result of which China practically becomes an ally of the United States. Finally, through the joint efforts of the United States and the present Peking rulers, the so-called "peace and friendship treaty" with China was recently foisted on Japan.

Tokyo is still trying to present this treaty as a harmless declaration on general principles that commits Japan to nothing. However, Peking has not stopped and does not intend to stop saying that the treaty is directed against the USSR. General McArthur once acted on the principle that "what is good for the United States is good for Japan." The principle that stands out like a sore thumb from the Chinese-Japanese treaty is that "what is good for Peking is good for Tokyo." The Maoists are already using the treaty in their far-reaching militarist designs and hegemonist aspirations. China is already trying to establish military cooperation with Japan and draw it into its great-power strategy.

Convincing evidence of this is provided by the results of the recent trip to Japan by a PRC military delegation headed by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army of China.

In the last 2-3 years, military ties between the two countries have been brought about by retired Japanese generals who were invited to Peking. In April-May of this year only 10 Japanese generals visited the Chinese capital. In talks with them, Peking showed, as the press reported, "great interest in Japanese guided missile, radar and tank technology and the possibility of obtaining such technology." The signing of the "peace and friendship treaty" untied the hands of the Peking militarists. They now intend to act openly. The present visit by the deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army is the first official visit to Japan by a high-ranking Chinese military figures since the war.

A New York TIMES correspondent reported from Tokyo: "A Japanese Foreign Ministry representative, well aware of the difficult position Japan is being put in by this visit, which was preceded by repeated warnings from the Soviet Union that China is dragging Japan into the anti-Soviet camp, refused to talk about the purpose of this delegation's visit or to give any information on the program for its stay..." But they had to say something. It was then decided to minimize the significance of the visit. Some people started to believe that it is only a "courtesy visit on the way to Mexico," carried out "not on Japan's initiative." But what has Mexico got to do with it when we are talking about Japan, where the visitor spent 6 whole days?

The world public assesses the visit by the Chinese military delegation as an unprecedented event, an important new step toward dragging Japan into Peking's hegemonist strategy. At Chang Tsai-chien's meetings with T. Taksina, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other Japanese military leaders, agreement was reached on extending military ties and military cooperation between Japan and China. The Peking military delegation visited several Japanese army bases. The doors of the Nihon Denki and Fujitsu concerns and other weapons producers were flung wide open. During the visit, the Peking envoys had talks on purchases of sophisticated types of arms and technology from Japan to modernize the Chinese Army. The delegation's trip was accompanied by appeals from Teng Hsiao-ping for an "alliance between China and Japan to oppose the common threat" and his statements in support of stepping up the might of the Japanese Armed Forces, encouraged by militarist and revanchist forces in that country.

It is hardly necessary to point out the danger for Japan of an alliance with those who, having lost their sense of reason and reality, are shouting about the inevitability of another war, calling for an unrestrained arms race, seeking hegemony in Asia, exerting flagrant pressure on Vietnam and making territorial claims against nearly all their neighbors. Not only alliance, but even military cooperation with Peking, no matter how advantageous to Japanese weapons dealers, threatens the most serious consequences for Japan and for peace in Asia and the Far East.

A Japanese proverb says that even the road to hell is more pleasant with a companion. But no reasonable person would willingly go to hell, even if an incautiously chosen companion was pushing them along that road.

JAPAN CP CHAIRMAN HITS PRC MOTIVES BEHIND PEACE TREATY

LD210759Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 17 September. TASS--AKAHATA has published a Japanese Broadcasting Corporation interview with K. Miyamoto, chairman of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee Presidium. Touching on Japanese-Chinese relations in connection with the conclusion of the "peace and friendship" treaty, K. Miyamoto declared: The JCP questions certain features of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. The renunciation of hegemony or opposition to hegemony mentioned in the treaty are international principles. However, can it be said that the Japanese-Chinese treaty proclaims the renunciation of the desire for hegemony? In our opinion, on the contrary, this alliance expresses a desire for hegemony.

China's actions toward Japan--for instance, its interference in the people's movement in Japan--run counter to the five principles of peace, K. Miyamoto went on to say. China approves the Japanese-American military alliance. It has long propagandized the "theory of the three worlds" which boils down to rallying all the forces that oppose the USSR. [paragraph continues]

This is precisely why the deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff has been the first Chinese figure to visit Japan since the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, with the aim of establishing contacts between the Chinese Army and the Japanese Self-Defence Forces. This is highly symbolic.

It is necessary, K. Miyamoto continued, to seek explanations from the government about whether this treaty will play a role corresponding to a military or semimilitary alliance. The government must explain to the people the interconnection between the basic provisions of the treaty and the reality and must clearly define its viewpoint. Without this, the Japanese-Chinese treaty can only bring misfortune to the Japanese people. Without this, Japanese-Chinese rapprochement will ultimately mean rapprochement on the basis of a Japanese-American military alliance--something that would certainly not be a contribution to the cause of peace.

The essence of our criticism of China may be reduced to the fact that that country's foreign policy is manifestly mistaken, the chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium declared. China is continuing to attack the JCP and demanding the exclusion of JCP members from the official Japanese parliamentary delegations visiting China. China supports NATO and the Japanese-American military alliance. In its analysis of the international situation, China is guided only by the principle of opposing the Soviet Union.

Touching on the conflict between the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, K. Miyamoto said: We know from our own experience that since the time of the "Cultural Revolution" China has occupied a great-power position and remains loyal to it at present.

FUKUDA REITERATES 'GROUNDLESS' TERRITORIAL CLAIMS TO USSR

LD2022502Y Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 20, TASS--The extraordinary 85th session of Japanese parliament continues here. It discusses, specifically, the government's activity in the international arena in the recent months and the country's foreign policy course for the near future. The most acute debates at the session are held in connection with the Japanese-Chinese "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" submitted by the government for ratification and its consequences for the country's future. The conclusion of this treaty caused concern not only in Japan but also in many Asian countries which assessed it as a basis for the strengthening of the military-political alliance of the two countries and as an instrument for implementing Peking's chauvinistic and expansionist designs. This concern increased still more when soon after the signing of the treaty Peking sent to Tokyo a military delegation which achieved agreement with representatives of the Japanese Armed Forces on the stepping up and widening of contacts in the military sphere and exchanges between the two countries in this sphere.

Speaking today in parliament, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda ignored this well-grounded concern, and justifying the alliance with China, asserted that the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty will not affect Japan's relations with Asian countries. He called for ratification of the treaty and for approval of this step of the government. The prime minister also said that development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union is one of Japan's most important foreign policy task. He said the government will exert efforts for widening economic, cultural and other exchanges with the USSR. At the same time, Tadeo Fukuda reiterated groundless territorial claims to the USSR, thus showing again that the Japanese fuling circles are not really striving for and have no positive approach to establishment of good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union.

TASS REPORTS FSLN ADVANCES IN SOUTHERN NICARAGUA

LD182018Y Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, September 18, TASS--Continuing the armed struggle against the anti-popular regime of General Somoza in Nicaragua, detachments of the Sandino National Liberation Front [FSLN], that heads the national [word indistinct] which erupted in that Central American country on September 10th, are launching a bold offensive against garrisons of the National Guard in the southern areas near the Costa Rican border. After completing the successful operation in Penas Blancas, the rebels have engaged the enemy in the villages of La Virgen, Sapoa and Cardenas in the mountains near the border, occupied the town of Rivas and established their control over the Penas Blancas-Rivas highway, and advanced 25 kilometres to the north from the border with Costa Rica.

Penas Blancas was attacked on Sunday at dawn. According to preliminary data Somoza's garrison lost 70 men killed and more than a hundred wounded. Two armoured personnel carriers were destroyed and two planes shot down. Fierce fighting between the Sandinists and the National Guardsmen, the bulwark of the dictatorship, is [word indistinct] ceasing in other parts of Nicaragua as well. The towns of Esteli, Boaco and Chinandega remain in the hands of the guerrillas. Leon, too, is beyond the reach of government ground forces despite the shells and bombs that are being showered on the country's second biggest city for already two days in succession. The situation in Managua itself remains tense. Shots and explosions are heard. The "bunker"--the headquarters of the dictator in the centre of the capital so called by Nicaraguans in analogy with Hitler's last refuge--is surrounded by several rows of fortifications and heavily guarded.

IZVESTIYA ON MEXICAN DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

LD201215Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Silantyev report: "Fiesta Means Holiday"]

[Excerpt] Mexico City--Mexico's domestic policy the past year has been marked by the implementation of a number of progressive reforms. The democratization of the state system has long been on the agenda in Mexico but all previous governments put off the adoption of a decision on this important issue. The militant detachment of the working people--the Communist Party and other leftwing parties--was in a semilegal position and debarred from the solution of complex socioeconomic problems. Now the Mexican communists have acquired the chance to take part in the 1979 parliamentary elections. The progressive and democratic forces are seeking an amnesty for political prisoners, which would be the logical continuation of political reform. In the international arena Mexico firmly comes out for the consolidation of peace and stopping the arms race. Maintaining diplomatic relations with 134 states, Mexico believes in the beneficial nature of all-round cooperation among countries and of contacts and talks at summit levels. The recent official visit to our country by President J. Lopez Portillo was an important milestone in the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico. During the wide exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Mexican relations and the prospects for their development it was noted that these relations are a good example of beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems based on equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. During the Mexican president's stay in Moscow the Soviet Union put its signature to Protocol II of the Tlatelolco Treaty--the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, of which Mexico was the initiator. Soviet-Mexican economic relations are built on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. They have been raised to a new and better level since the conclusion of the agreement on economic cooperation. The joint CEMA-Mexico commission which has been created helps the development of contacts with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. Soviet-Mexican cultural ties are extensive and varied.

BREZHNEV WARMLY RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS, CITIZENS IN BAKU

LD201530Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The citizens of the capital of Azerbaijan greeted with great warmth and joy Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who has arrived to take part in the celebrations connected with the award to the city of the Order of Lenin.

Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Aleksandrov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Falin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevits, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived with Comrade Brezhnev.

On the platform at Baku station, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was cordially greeted by Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ibragimov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Politburo; Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; Mamedov, chairman of the Baku Gorispolkom; members of the Baku Gorkom Politburo; numberous representatives of labor collectives and activists of science and culture.

Antonov, USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry; Colonel General Kuleshov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; Major General Makarov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District; Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom; and Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom, took part in the meeting. The last two are leaders of delegations that have arrived for the celebrations.

A symbolic key of the city was presented to Comrade Brezhnev. Pioneers presented Leonid Ilich with a bouquet of flowers.

All the way from the station through the festively decorated streets and squares of the city, hundreds of thousands of Baku citizens were assembled. They greeted Leonid Ilich with cordial joy. There were banners and slogans displayed in the hands of many citizens and in the entrances to housing blocks--Glory to our own CPSU! Long live the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of our homeland!--and words of gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his tireless activity on behalf of peace on earth and the Soviet people.

The warm greeting given to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by the working people of the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, again demonstrated the monolithic cohesion of party and people, the desire of Soviet people to devote their efforts, energy and creative strivings to the cause of building communism.

BREZHNEV LAYS WREATH AT BAKU MEMORIAL TO LENIN

LD210855Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Baku:

Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev visited Baku's central square bearing the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, where a monument to the founder of the Communist Party and creator of the Soviet state has been erected. Flowers were laid at the foot of the monument to the leader of the revolution. They were tied with a red ribbon bearing the inscription: To great Lenin from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Brezhnev was accompanied by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR, and veterans of the revolutionary movement in Transcaucasia.

The inhabitants of Baku hold sacred the memory of those who gave their lives for the assertion of Soviet rule. Sixty years have passed since the heroic death of the legendary 26 Baku commissars, active fighters for the establishment of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan. In their honor a memorial has been erected in the capital of the republic.

Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev laid a wreath at the eternal flame that burns in the center of the memorial complex. With a minute of silence Comrades Brezhnev, Aliyev and Chernenko paid tribute to the memory of the freedom fighters.

ROMANOV AT LENINGRAD GORKOM MEETING ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD202154Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] There was a plenary meeting of the Leningrad Gorkom today. A discussion took place of the party organizations' tasks in ideologically promoting the fulfillment of the state plan and socialist pledges for this year, and for the 5-year plan as a whole. Taking part in the plenary meeting was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK CITY SOVIET SESSION--The seventh session of the Khabarovsk City Soviet today discussed the progress made in fulfilling instructions from electors and measures to develop the city's water supply and sewage facilities. The session also discussed organizational matters and elected Nikolay Pavlovich Laktionov as deputy chairman of the gorispolkom. [Khabarvosk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ROMANOV AT LENINGRAD SOVIET SESSION ON ENVIRONMENT

LD182028Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A city soviet session was held in Leningrad today to examine the tasks of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies to fulfill the clauses in the USSR Constitution relating to environmental protection. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the session.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC GOALS

LD192020Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A conference of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol officials together with managers from the capital took place at the Moscow Gorkom today. They discussed measures designed to successfully implement the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. They also considered the tasks of utilizing reserves to economize fuel and energy. The conference was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS TO KARAGANDA AKTIV ON PRODUCTION PLANS

LD191842Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A conference of the Karagandinskaya Oblast party aktiv took place in Karaganda today. The communists discussed the party organization's tasks in insuring fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for the year. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, the oblast's plan for sales of products has been overfulfilled by over R42 million. Extraction of coal and production of steel, pig iron, rolled metal and agricultural products have increased considerably. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the party aktiv.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 20 September adds: "A speech was made at the conference by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee."]

LESECHKO, NURIYEV ATTEND FORESTRY WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD191449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--A meeting marking Forestry Workers Day was held in Moscow on 15 September.

The presidium comprised M.A. Lesechko and Z.N. Niriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Dmitriyev and V.A. Karlov, CPSU Central Committee section chiefs; leading production workers, scientists and representatives of the public.

The report was delivered by K.I. Galanshin, USSR minister of the pulp and paper industry.

USSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST, SOWING PROGRESS

LD202236Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that grain and leguminous crops have been reaped on 112.3 million hectares. This is nearly 90 percent of the planned total. About 93 percent of the reaped grain has been threshed. Warm, dry weather is favoring harvesting in West Siberia and Kazakhstan, where this work is coming to an end. Frequent rain is making harvesting difficult in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and the Baltic Republics. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray frosts have affected corn crops in some places.

In Caucasia, the Ukraine and Moldavia the harvesting of corn grain has started. The largest harvest of this crop has been gathered by the corn growers of Uzbekistan. For example, in Samarkandskaya Oblast a total of up to 80 quintals per hectare of corn grain has been obtained.

Mass harvesting has begun on beet plantations, where the harvest is bigger than last year's. From each hectare now an average of 213 quintals of roots is being obtained throughout the country.

In all cotton sowing republics, except Kazakhstan, the processing of raw material for textile enterprises is in progress. To date, 795,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered to reception points.

Farmers are continuing to harvest flax, potatoes and vegetables. The sowing of winter crops is in progress: These have been sown on 21.5 million hectares, or 60 percent of the planned total. A total of 304 million hectares of autumn fallow has been plowed for spring sowing.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT on 20 September reports: "The harvesting of bread grain has entered a decisive stage." "Intense work is being carried out by the machine operators of the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Baltic Republics, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports. They are using every available hour, striving to complete the gathering of the harvest. The machine operators of the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan, for example, having finished the cutting of eared crops, switched their combines to the threshing of swathes. Rice harvesting is in progress in the south. Over the country as a whole rice has been harvested from almost 80,000 hectares."]

Ukrainian CSA Report

AU200955Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "The Ukraine's Central Statistical Administration has complied another report on the harvest in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. By 18 September, grain and leguminous corps, excluding corn, had been mown on 14,858,000 hectares, or 97.1 percent of the plan. The farms are harvesting late crops. Millet has been threshed on 50 percent of the area, and buckwheat on more than 70 percent. Of the area sown, sugar beets have been dug in the republic on 308,000 hectares, or 17.4 percent of the total area.

"Sumskaya, Ternopolskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Odesskaya and other oblasts are following the schedule for sugar beet gathering. The operations are slow in Volynskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Rovenskaya, Khmelnitskaya and some other oblasts."

"According to the Central Statistical Administration, sunflower seeds have been harvested in the republic on the first 45,000 hectares."

"Winter crops for grain have been sown on 7,332,000 hectares, or 73.4 percent of the plan. The sowing campaign has been completed in Chernigovskaya and Sumskaya oblasts."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 20 SEP

LD210136 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 20 September reports that over 3 million tons of grain have been sold in Orerburgskaya Oblast. The same broadcast reports that sugar been lifting has begun in Kirgizya where the crop occupies 40,000 hectares.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that fieldworkers in Omskaya Oblast are completing the threshing of grain on the 2 millionth hectare.

At 0830 GMT the radio informs its listeners that grain cutting has ended in the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan. About 100,000 harvesters are said to be threshing bales on the 24 millionth hectare.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that potatoes will be lifted from 3.2 million hectares in kolkhozes and sovkhozes this year. Unfavorable weather is making special demands on the organization of the harvest effort in Bryanskaya Oblast. In Belorussia the radio reports that 7 million tons of potatoes are to be procured. In Ryazanskaya, Gorkovskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts slightly over 10 percent of the area under potatoes has been cleard, although this area is a major supplier of potatoes. Potato procurement is also proceeding slowly in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's. The radio also reports that 7,000 tons of vegetables have been procured and that a great deal remains to be done. In Kurskaya, Saratovskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts there are delays in the harvesting and transportation of vegetables.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that grain has been threshed on 90 percent of the land in Altayskiy Kray, that corn has been harvested and now, mass potato lifting and sugar beet harvesting are in progress.

At 1600 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the harvesting of grain is coming to an end. In the past week grain was 6.8 million hectares and threshed on 12 million hectares.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OPERATIONS GROUP REVIEWS PROBLEMS

LD210344Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Agriculture today examined the progress of fieldwork in the country. It was noted that grain harvesting is carried out at a high rate in the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan and in Siberia. Grain has been harvested in the country on a total area of 112 million hectares, of 90 percent of the plan; 93 percent of the cut grain has been threshed.

Because of rain fieldwork is delayed in the Soviet Baltic Republics and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Machine operators adjusting combine harvesters to half-track run, use double wheels and join caterpillar tractors to combine harvesters. Other methods are also used to gather and preserve the harvest.

The operations group devoted particular attention to the timely procurement of seeds and to achieving good seed standards for sowing purposes.

It was noted that a great deal of rye has accumulated on the threshing floors of farms in the Central and Northwestern areas. In some oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine, the procurement of sunflower seeds is lagging. The Ukrainian sugar works do not have enough sugar beets while over 1 million tons of these root crops have not been transported from the fields.

The operations group of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture outlined measures aimed at eliminating these shortcomings and at speeding up the sowing of winter crops, particularly rye, in the central area of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, as well as the Soviet Baltic Republics and other areas.

PAZHITNEV WARNS OF FUEL, MACHINERY SUPPLY DELAYS

LD200929Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "September Is Hurrying the Crop Grower On"]

[Text] Mid-September is the most intense time in the country's grain fields. Crop growers are carrying out a tremendous range of fieldwork: The harvesting of grain, sugar beet, sunflowers and flax is underway, while gathering of potatoes, vegetables and cotton and the sowing of winter crops are being launched at the same time.

In many regions main attention is devoted to the grain harvest. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 11 September grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 104.5 million hectares, or more than 80 percent of all sown areas. The threshing of grain crops is continuing in Belorussia, the Baltic, the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia and northern Kazakhstan.

Despite bad weather rural workers are carrying out the harvesting rapidly. In the past week grain has been cut on nearly 11 million hectares. But there is no reason for complacency--much work still lies ahead. The harvest toil demands efficient organization, initiative and staunchness. Practice has shown that farms which have adopted the Ipatovskiy method and are maneuvering machinery skillfully and utilizing various devices for harvesting in complex conditions are more successful.

Thousands of combines are cutting their way through the extensive fields of the RSFSR. Here, by 11 September, grain crops had been cut on 60.2 million hectares--more than 75 percent of the plan. A great victory has been secured by the grain growers of Saratovskaya Oblast. They have already fulfilled their pledge, pouring 4.1 million tons of grain into the motherland's granaries, and have set new targets--to increase the total amount of grain procured to 4.75 million tons. Their neighbors--the collectives of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes--have also kept their word. The crop growers of Uralskaya Oblast have fulfilled increased pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

The harvest toil is in full swing in the grain fields of Altayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya, Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya and other oblasts in the Urals and Siberia. At the same time several farms in Tomskaya Oblast are behind with the harvest, although weather conditions here have hardly differed from neighboring zones. Concern is aroused by the great lag between cutting and threshing of grain in the Buryatskaya ASSR and Omskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts, where only 15-38 percent of the crops cut has been gathered in.

A significant role in the country's grain balance is played by the Non-Chernozem Zone, the grain fields of which occupy 16.9 million hectares. Frequent rain is slowing down the harvesting rate here and many farms are considerably behind with the reaping and are permitting wastage. The least grain of all has been gathered in Vologodskaya, Pskovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts. Local party and economic organs must adopt measures to eliminate laggard harvesting and to increase responsibility for preserving the harvest.

Work is particularly intense in the grain fields of northern Kazakhstan now. Grain here covers nearly 16 million hectares. The machine operators of Tselinogradskaya Oblast are working shock fashion and have out 86 percent of sown areas. Communist Anatoliy Dide was the first in the oblast to deliver 10,000 quintals of grain from a Niva hopper. Nine representatives of that family work on the Kirov Sovkhoz. Their unit leads the competition. Machine operators from the southern regions of the country are helping the virgin land workers.

The cutting and threshing of grain is progressing successfully in Kustanayskaya and several other oblasts in northern Kazakhstan.

The harvest toil has also begun on the beet plantations. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter to the beet growers and sugar refinery workers of Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, who pledged to insure the maximum output of sugar from every sown hectare, was greeted with enthusiasm. Their initiative is warmly supported by the rural workers of Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and other oblasts. In the country as a whole beet harvesting machinery has been repaired better this year than last. Nonetheless, on several farms in Bashkiria and Zaporozhskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts there are still many unrepaired combines and a lack of spare parts. Economic organs and selkhoztekhnika subunits must rectify this situation.

The farms of the cotton republics have already embarked on the harvesting of "white gold," which has been grown on an unprecedentedly large area this year--more than 3 million hectares. Quite a good cotton harvest has ripened in Uzbekistan, where most of it will be gathered by machines. Here 93 percent of harvesting machinery is standing ready. But this is not so everywhere. In Kirgizia 25 percent of the machines are unready.

The corn harvest is underway everywhere and work on the sunflower plantations is beginning. Mass harvesting of potatoes has begun. Vegetables have been harvested from 378,000 hectares--one-third of the sown area.

But concern for the main crop--grain--is unceasing all year long. In many parts of the country the optimum time for sowing winter crops is now upon us. Grain crops sown in the fall usually yield 5-7 quintals per hectare more than spring crops. Farms are trying to extend the winter sown area and make full use of this year's favorable conditions. By 11 September 16.3 million hectares had been sown--44 percent of the plan.

Winter sowing can only take place successfully if the soil is prepared in time. They remember this well on the farms of the Don and Volgogradskaya, Leningradskaya and several other oblasts, where plowing for winter crops has been completed. By 11 September a total of 35.8 million hectares out of the planned 41.1 million had been prepared. Much remains to be done in the Chuvashskaya ASSR and Gorkovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts, where the plan for preparing soil for fall sowing is only 58-70 percent fulfilled.

Delays in the delivery of fuel cause notable lags in the progress of work both in harvesting and in sowing winter crops. The August plan for the transportation of petroleum products was not fulfilled, and this situation has not been rectified for September. The RSFSR Main Administration for Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products and the Ministry of Railways must adopt urgent measures to speed up the supply of petroleum products. Machinery must operate without stoppages.

A serious situation is developing on several farms due to the lack of spare parts and the failure to meet the plan for machinery deliveries. The Altay, Minsk and Tashkent tractor plants are behind in deliveries to crop growers. The collectives of these enterprises, party committees and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building must insure timely delivery of technical facilities for agriculture.

September has taken the labor baton from summer, standing on the fall watch of the harvest. Its success crowns the entire agricultural year and will contribute to the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN CROPS--By 4 September Amurskaya Oblast had delivered 405,626 tons of grain to the state, 81 percent of all grain pledged. The oblast must procure another 94,000 tons of grain to fulfill its pledge. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW] The pace of fieldwork has been sharply reduced in Amurskaya Oblast as a result of inclement weather. Only three rayons were collecting potatoes yesterday, including Mazanovskiy, Mikhaylovskiy and Zeyskiy rayons, which collected potatoes from 17 hectares. During the day the oblast prepared 4,540 hectares of land for next year's harvest. So far the oblast has plowed 556,170 hectares of land, 41 percent of the plan. By 20 September last year the oblast had filled 21 percent more fall plowland than this year. Yesterday the oblast placed 5,910 tons of bulk corn in trenches, including 4,190 tons in Seryshevskiy Rayon. So far the oblast has stockpiled 1,791,000 tons of succulent fodder, 79 percent of the plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 100 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

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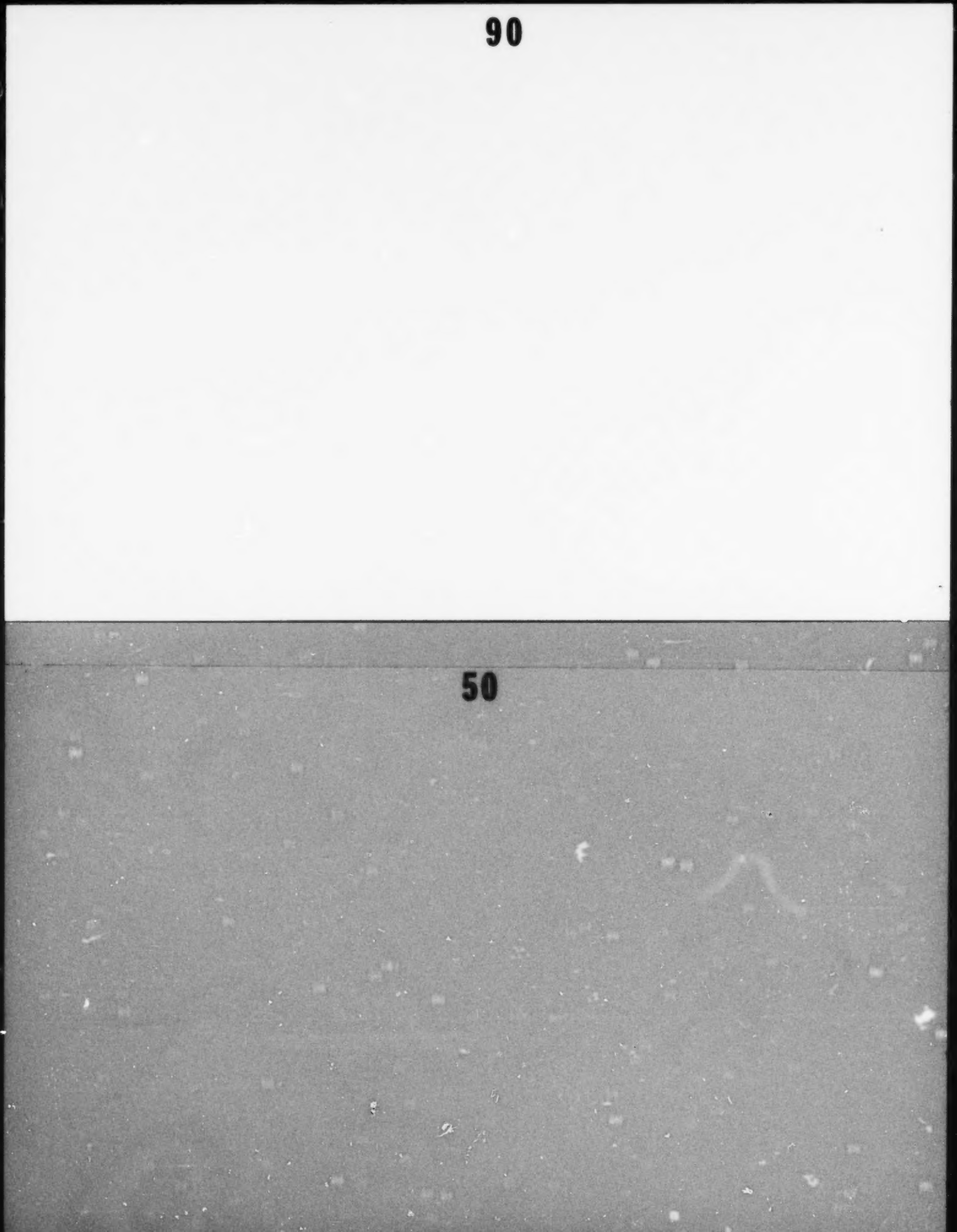
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